THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No 152. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

GOLD OBLIGATIONS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R.R. Line.

DEAR SIR:—This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built, to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, the most valuable lands along its route is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:—

"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material, or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, *paid for*, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE UPWARD OF $1,400,000 IN GOLD, OF WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the Road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy-nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current Interest Liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period, were less than $350,000.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the City of New York, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged to the purchaser *in currency*, and the semi-annual coupons maturing January 1 next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay *more than eight per cent. upon the investment*, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA;

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 15.

Public Feeling in Spain—The Plans of Isabella—Gladstone's Latest—The Eastern Question.

By the arrival of the steamship Weser yesterday at New York, we have European advices to the 15th inst.

The Eastern Question.

From the London Evening Post, Dec. 8.

The demands of Turkey contemplate no more or less than an honest adherence to the terms of a treaty to which the protecting powers are parties. How will the respective governments act in the business? It is stated, and with obvious justice, that more than two years ago, when Greece first began to meddle in the affairs of the Turkish dependencies, the European powers ought to have entered an energetic protest. Had this been done promptly we should now be spared the revival of a question which, whenever it is brought on the *tapis*, becomes the subject of great differences of opinion and very serious embarrassment. Unfortunately, we have not yet altogether exhausted the narro-wminded and the little spirit which possessed our ancestors. There is something in the antagonism of the Cross and the Crescent which revives the old religious and racial prejudices, and, as a matter of fact, if we are not prepared for a new crusade, our sympathies are by no means as strong or as generous towards the Turk as they are towards the Christian. Then, again, there is something in the classic name of Greece which, even against our better judgment, kindles a flame of sympathetic enthusiasm. A government fulminating mischief from Athens is not nearly as likely to be visited with its deserts as though it dated from Bucharest. Human nature is the same in the council chamber as it is in the library, and it cannot be denied that influences which have no place in the political system, and which could not be seriously recognized, play a part in the affairs of every State, and produce results in no sense justified by their character. Deeply grounded prejudices on the score of religion, and no less potent, though unconfessed, prejudices with respect to race, impair the perceptive faculties and pervert the judgment of European statesmen; and hence it is that under the protection of powers neither of which could approve or even tolerate the course of conduct pursued by Greece, if only it were to take the matter into serious consideration, the Hellenic Government and its people are permitted to assail the Ottoman authority in Crete, and to play a part which is treacherous in itself and perilous to the peace of Europe.

If anything is to be done in the matter, there must be no delay. A war in the East would be a calamity the extent and severity of which it is impossible to forecast. There is not a power of the first magnitude in Europe which may not be embroiled if some step is not immediately taken with a view to arrest the progress of events which are following each other with the greatest rapidity. In Roumania remonstrance seems to have been of signal service. The Government of King George may not prove so amenable to reason as that of Prince Charles, but the experiment ought to be tried, and promptly. A collective expression of opinion, distinct and final, by the protecting powers, might even now be effectual and avert the catastrophe which appears imminent. Had an energetic protest been entered in the earliest stage of Greek intermeddling, it is probable that the influence of wise counsels would have been greater and the peccant power more responsive to moral suasion than now. Two years' industrious wrong-doing has doubtless produced its characteristic effects on the sensibility and conscience of King George and his evil advisers. Moreover, the incessant, and to a serious extent successful, promotion of conspiracies in the Turkish dependencies has committed the Government of Greece to a particular policy which it is difficult to abandon, while the futile attempt to defeat those underhanded manœuvres has enfeebled the authority and impoverished the resources of the Sultan. King George and his counsellors are cognizant of these facts, and it is only natural they should tend to strengthen the sinister purpose of an aggression which of course has for its aim the reduction, and possibly even the overthrow, of the power of Turkey.

It is impossible to fix limits to an unreasoning lust of power, such as that which the Government of Greece has manifested. It is therefore possible that a remonstrance, to be effectual in this last stage of the affair, must be of the strongest possible description and of the nature of an ultimatum. Clearly no European power which has any claims to self-respect can allow its good name to be compromised by the misconduct of Greece. With respect to that consideration there can be no cause for misgiving. The danger, and it is as well to face it, lies in the contingent possibility that at this stage of the revival of the Eastern question it may occur to certain of the European powers which are not particularly happy in their domestic conditions that a disturbance in the East would serve as a diversion, and, as they have so long abstained from interference in the quarrel between Turkey and Greece, they may be tempted to abstain longer, until, plunging into the midst of a fray with which they will disclaim all previous connection they may find their account and avert worse troubles at home. It is needless to say that such conduct on the part of any State, though it has plenty of precedent, would be most unworthy. Now is the time for action, and promptly brought to bear on the question, the necessity for more serious and expensive arbitration in the interests of peace may be obviated. While we write news reaches us that the powers who are intervening in the interests of peace between the governments of Turkey and Greece have induced the Sultan to defer the appeal to arms until the 12th inst., in order to give King George and his counsellors time for reflection. This course is magnanimous on the part of Turkey, and will redound to her credit. Meanwhile it will be incumbent on the powers at whose solicitation she has conceded this respite to see that her interests are not injuriously affected by the act of leniency.

ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Recent Address.

The Prime Minister has issued the following address to the electors of Greenwich:—

11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, Dec. 10, 1868.—Gentlemen:—Since the time when you were pleased to elect me as one of your representatives the Government which was then in power has resigned, and I have been called upon by her Most Gracious Majesty to meet the public necessity thus created by the formation of an administration to conduct affairs and to prepare for Parliament the proposals which the condition of the country demands.

After the share I have taken in recommending the measures which have been principally under the view of the constituencies during the recent elections, it was impossible for me, consistently with loyalty or honor, to decline the commission thus entrusted to me by her Majesty.

I have accordingly accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and I have been and still am actively engaged in the endeavor to form an administration which may, I trust, deserve the confidence of the country, and will certainly use every effort in office to give effect to the great measures which, out of office, its members generally have agreed in recommending to the country.

It is under these circumstances that I solicit a renewal of my trust. I am aware that I must rely wholly on your indulgence, for my time and thoughts are absorbed by imperious demands which do not leave to me the usual opportunities of appearing among you before the day of election, and which suggest that others might be more capable of doing full justice to your local interests. But I have felt it my duty to place the question before you in a broader view, and grateful as I have just reason to be for the past, all that it has taught me of your public spirit now renders me not less confident of the coming issue, which I very respectfully leave in your hands.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

SPAIN.

The Disturbances at Cadiz.

On the morning of the 12th General Caballero de Roda addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz:—

A revolution, incited and fomented by secret enemies, is deluging with blood the streets of your beautiful city, but has found no echo in the Peninsula; and I come to suppress it with the forces placed at my disposal by the Government. Lay down your arms, and your lives will be saved. This I guarantee you in the name of the Government, on whose clemency you may rely. Such is the only means by which the insurgents can escape being treated with inflexible rigor."

I grant you a delay until to-morrow at noon, in order that the old men, women, and children, as well as all peaceably disposed citizens, may leave the town.

Inhabitants of Cadiz, it will not be my fault if, with the means of attack which the imperious law of necessity compels me to employ, there should come for Cadiz a day of mourning and ruin. I shall regret such a result from the bottom of my heart, but shall do my duty.

This proclamation produced an impression upon the insurgents, and they sent a delegate, accompanied by the Consul of the United States, to General Caballero, offering to place their arms in buildings which he should designate.

General Caballero de Roda expected to enter Cadiz on the 13th.

General Caballero de Roda, at the head of the Army of Andalusia, entered Cadiz on the 12th at two o'clock. The people were giving up their arms.

On the morning of the 13th the insurgents of Cadiz offered to surrender their armies into the hands of the Consul of the United States, but General Caballero de Roda refused to entertain such a proposal, and declared that hostilities would be renewed if the arms were not placed in the military buildings. The insurgents thereupon yielded to his orders, and the troops under the command of General Caballero entered Cadiz at two P. M.

The Ex-Queen to Publish a Manifesto.

A Madrid letter contains the following:—

"Queen Isabella is said to be about to publish a manifesto, calling on the supporters of her dynasty to present themselves as candidates at the elections, and by that means to bring about the triumph of her cause. There is a question of founding a journal under the title of *El Alma de Robespierre*. General Prim has just promoted, by seniority, forty captains, thirty-seven lieutenants, thirty-seven sub-lieutenants, and thirty-one sergeants. The *Correspondencia* announces that the Carlist agents are very active in Catalonia. The same journal hinted a few days back that a foreign emissary had arrived at Seville to combat the candidateship of the Duke de Montpensier. For fear that its insinuation should pass unperceived, the same organ adds that a Seville letter calls attention to the large quantity of French money in circulation in that town."

AUSTRIA.

A Significant Speech by the War Minister.

The Austrian War Minister, Herr Von Kuhn, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 14th, made a significant speech in the Committee of the Delegations at Pesth the other day on the military budget. Speaking of the fortifications which the Ministry purposes to erect in the vicinity of Cracow, he declared that "no delay ought to be allowed in providing for the security of Galicia and the whole of the eastern frontier, for we shall perhaps soon witness important events." "I must take this opportunity," he added, "of laying the greatest stress on the necessity of completing, as speedily as possible, the railroads which are to connect Hungary with Galicia, and especially on the importance of the line of operations which connects Pesth with Kashau and Przemysl. In Russia attempts are also being made to bring the railways as close as possible to the Austrian frontier. It may be true that this is done for commercial purposes, but commercial roads are also military roads."

BELGIUM.

Destructive Storm—Twenty-six People Killed.

From the London Post, Dec. 14.

A violent storm broke over Belgium last week and committed great ravages in almost all the towns of the kingdom. At Tournai the roof of the Town Hall was partly carried away; at Namur some lives are said to have been lost; at Mons chimneys were blown down and houses damaged, and several booths from the fair field were carried away. At Bruges, the church, the hospital, and the theatre, in addition to some factories and private dwellings, suffered considerably. Also at Fritzlar, near Cologne, the tower of the church was blown down during mass, and several persons buried under the ruins. Sixteen corpses have already been got out, but ten more are known to be still there.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Policy to Crush the Plunder Schemes.

From the Cincinnati Gazette (Radical), Dec. 24.

Grant, during his late trip from Chicago to this city, remarked to a gentleman in company that he feared the "carpet-baggers" would swamp the Government before he could take possession of the White House. By carpet-baggers he meant the large congregation of individuals now at Washington with their pockets full of schemes, the object of which is to deplete the Treasury. General Grant spoke very freely on this subject. He did not hesitate to denounce the business as public robbery and the schemers as public robbers. "I am not in favor, sir," said Grant, "of directly or indirectly increasing the public debt while there is a party in the country that talks about repudiation. Furthermore, it is absolutely necessary that we should have the strictest honesty in the collection of the revenue and the strictest economy in all expenditures."

This is Grant's platform. He makes no secret of it. The plunderers know it. They have been to see the President elect. Pending the session of Congress they asked him, with reference to some of their gigantic railroad schemes, if he could not favor them to remain neutral. In reply he said he would use his influence to defeat all plunder schemes. He will keep his promise. He will, furthermore, mark the plunderers, whether in the lobby or in Congress. Now, if the public desire some particulars of the schemes General Grant referred to, or desire to get a glimpse of the plans cut out for the winter by the Congressional lobby, we refer them to the Washington letter printed in this paper. In all these schemes Congressmen are of course interested. Let the people keep an eye on Congressional movements, and they will soon be able to spot the rascals. You need not keep your eye exclusively on the Democratic side. In plunder schemes political lines are not drawn. The corruptionists hunt in couples. Let us, if possible, bring a public sentiment to bear that will keep hands out of the Treasury until Grant gets into power. Then the Treasury will be safe.

—The Natchezians are pushing for subscriptions to the Natchez and Jackson Railroad.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Baltimore—Convention of the Colored People—Editor Bowles Declines a Dinner—European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Meeting of Colored People—Delicate Surgical Operation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—There was a large meeting of colored citizens at Douglas Institute last night, to raise means to defray the expenses of the delegates to the Colored National Convention at Washington. Numerous speeches were made by white and colored orators. The Reverend Henry M. Turner, colored ex-member of the Georgia Legislature, spoke strongly in favor of educating and giving the colored people their rights and political equality. A considerable amount of money was raised.

Rev. Father McElroy, now eighty-seven years of age, the oldest priest of the Catholic Church in the United States, and who has been blind two years, recently had his sight perfectly restored by the removal of a cataract. The old gentleman now walks about, and expects soon to preach again.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel Bowles Declines a Dinner.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 29.—Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, declines a dinner tendered to him by Governor Bullock and other distinguished citizens of Boston. His letter, which appears in the *Republican* of this morning, discusses at some length the duties of independent journalism and of the American press as the best defense of the rights of the American people.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 29—A. M.—The Money market is active. Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 74¾. American stocks quiet. Erie, 26¾; Illinois Central, 95¼; Great Western Railroad, 42½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—A.M.—Cotton market active; the sales for to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay since the last report up to the 25th inst., have been 10,000 bales.

Red Western wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.; other articles unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29—A. M.—United States bonds dull at 78¼@78½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.—The Defense.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—District-Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludlow, Esq., for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and Wm. B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.

The Court met this morning at 10 o'clock, and the testimony for the defense was at once resumed, the attack upon the veracity of the witness Joseph Gilbert, which was begun yesterday, being renewed.

Isaac C. Price affirmed—I live at No. 1825 Mount Vernon street, and am a member of the bar; I know Mr. Joseph Gilbert, and from what I have heard of him I think his character for truth is bad; I would not rely upon what he said.

Cross-examined—I think I have heard Mr. Lewis, a plasterer, speak of him; Mr. Thompson, the son of the Chief Justice, and Mr. William Martin also spoke of him; there was a law suit between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gilbert, and what the former said of him was during the pendancy of that suit; it is only an impression I have of what Mr. Thompson said.

Conrad B. Andress affirmed—I am a builder and measurer; I remember that the well of the house at Tenth and Pine streets was cleaned out in search of articles; it was cleaned out to the bottom; I understand it was done at the direction of Mr. Sheppard.

Edwin V. Machette affirmed—I live at West Logan square; have known Mr. Joseph Gilbert well for thirty years; I hardly suppose there is a person in Philadelphia who would believe anything he would say; don't think it possible for him to tell the truth; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I was one of some parties for whom he built some houses, and there was a civil suit; the statement I have made is entirely outside of business matters; I have heard Chief Justice Thompson, Carleton R. Moore, Mr. Hancock, Benjamin Woodside, John Crump, Solomon M. Bunn and a great many others whom I cannot recall, speak of him.

William Raiguel affirmed—I have known Mr. Gilbert about fifteen years; my impression from what I have heard of him was that his character for truth was not good.

Joshua Spering sworn—I am a conveyancer and member of the bar; I have known Mr. Gilbert seventeen or eighteen years; some people consider Mr. Gilbert a very bad man and others do not, and I do not want to be the judge between these opinions.

Benjamin Woodside sworn—I have known Joseph Gilbert about twenty-five years; he is a brother-in-law of mine; I have had no intercourse with him for sixteen years, and pretend to know nothing of his character.

Samuel P. Hancock affirmed—I know Mr. Gilbert; have known him fifteen or twenty years; of late years I have heard but little of him; when I did know him I would have no confidence in him; where his interest was at stake I would not believe him.

Cross-examined—My latest knowledge of him dates back ten years ago, and I do not recollect who spoke of him.

George Thorne recalled—I said yesterday that Mr. Gilbert did not owe me for a board bill, because I thought it was Mrs. Gilbert who brought the suit against me, but now I learn that it was he; I was his creditor to the extent of $1600.

B. C. Worthington sworn—I have known Mr. Gilbert for ten or twelve years; I believe his reputation for truth to be very bad.

George S. Twitchell, Sr., sworn—I will be sixty-five in April next; when this happened I was living in Thirteenth street, below Vine; I am a widower; my wife has been dead some sixteen or seventeen years; she died in my house opposite the Jefferson College; she was never insane.

Question—Was she ever in an insane asylum?

Mr. Hagert—I would like to know what the object of this is.

Mr. Mann—I ask these preliminary questions in order that the jury may know who the witness is.

Mr. Hagert—I would like to have the offer reduced in writing.

This was done and Mr. Hagert proceeded to state his objection, which was that the offer was not evidence, and would not, even by argument, get to the knowledge of the jury.

Mr. Mann replied that his reason for making this offer was, that there had been circulated throughout the community, before the empanelling of the jury even and afterwards, that the witness, by his course of conduct, had driven his wife crazy and put her into a lunatic asylum; and when the witness would take the stand the jurors would say, "Why, that is the man who drove his wife into the asylum." In order to do away with such impression, it was proposed to show the falsity of this report, and that he lived on the kindest terms with his wife, who died in his arms.

The Court rejected the offer.

The witness resumed—On the night of the murder I was sent for by a messenger to go to Tenth and Pine streets, and on the way down was informed of the arrest of my son; I went up stairs into his bedroom, and saw his wife; I staid there until 5 o'clock next morning, when I went to the Station House to see my son, but did not get to see him until he was brought before the Coroner; I went back to the house about 7 o'clock in the morning, and remained until they took my son's wife and the servant girl to the Central Station House; whether from the house or from his wife in the carriage, I will not be positive, but I took some articles of jewelry which she gave me loose in a handkerchief; they were one cluster diamond ring, one sapphire ring, one pair of earrings, two imitation breastpins, two plain gold rings, two pair of sleeve buttons, one belt buckle, one set of gold coral jewelry, one gold thimble, one gold breastpin.

Cross-examined—I think it was near 12 o'clock when Mrs. Twitchell was taken away; these articles were given me but a short time before she started to the station house; I think I did not go back to the house for three or four days; I think I have been there twice or three times since the murder.

Dr. S. W. Gross sworn—I am a physician, residing at Eleventh and Walnut streets; I am a lecturer at Jefferson College, being a colleague of Dr. Levis; I have had a large experience in surgical maladies and diseases, rendering me familiar with the characteristics of blood-stains; I read the evidence in this case concerning the blood and carrying in of the body; the body begins to stiffen in from five to six hours and continues in that condition from sixteen to twenty-four hours; the stiffening or *rigor mortis* comes on more slowly after death from shock; the coagulation of blood within the body is retarded by death from shock; cannot say that loss of blood retards coagulation within the body; blood coagulates slower in a cool than in a warm atmosphere; taking into consideration the death by violence, loss of blood, and cool atmosphere in the yard, I am sure the blood in Mrs. Hill's body had not coagulated when found, for coagulation comes on simultaneously with the stiffening of the body, which only commences five or six hours after death; taking these facts into consideration, if her body was found within five or six hours after death it was found in a favorable condition for sprinkling; when water is added to blood in excess there is no coagulation at all, but the fibres of the blood are separated from it in a thin film, no proper clot being formed; I have examined the clothing that was produced in this room; I examined them carefully for three hours in the Grand Jury room of this building; I used my naked eye and a glass, but not a microscope; the only additional aid I could have had from a microscope would have been to satisfy me that the blood was that of a mammal; the sprinkles on the pants, coat, and vest I can account for by a theory different from that of the infliction of wounds; they could have got on these and the boots, except on the outside of the left boot, high up (unless the pants were rolled up), by stepping in the blood in the yard, by carrying in the body from the yard to the kitchen, and by washing the head; the stains on the outside of the left boot looked like smears; I would account for these sprinkles upon the clothing by the falling back of the head into a pool of uncoagulated blood; if the prisoner's body had been in a stooping position, and had raised the head, and the head had fallen suddenly back into the pool of uncoagulated blood, many of these stains might have been made; I feel confident of this; these sprinkles upon the right sleeve could have been very readily made in this way; I would account for some of these spots by a shaking of the head; I can explain some of them as being made while bathing the head, that is the sprinkled spots on the sleeve of the coat; sprinkled spots of diluted blood might very readily have been thrown upon these articles of clothing by carrying the hand holding the substance with which the head was being bathed to the head and from the head back to the basin; I, as a surgeon, cool, calm, and collected, could not have bathed this head without getting such stains, unless I protected my clothing; the shape of a spot of fluid uncoagulated blood depends upon the velocity with which it strikes the object, the texture of the object, and the position of the object when struck; I have examined the white linen shirt produced in evidence in this case; the twenty spots upon it could have been made by a rapid movement of the hand or finger; I have made experiments in forming blood-stains; I did so nine days before I had seen this shirt. (A piece of linen was handed the witness.) I recognize this as one of my experiments; I made those blood-stains upon that linen with human blood which had been out of the body five or six minutes; this was undiluted blood; I placed this piece of cloth on the table, on top of another piece, and with my hand covered with blood I flirted my fingers towards it; they resemble in form the spots upon the shirt; on one piece the spots were made from eight to ten minutes after the blood had left the body; from a microscopic examination or a chemical test I cannot tell whether these spots came from an artery, from a wound, or from the sprinkling from the finger; that is, all I can say, and I do not believe any man could say more, is that they are spots of blood; the minute sprinkled spots on the cuff could have been made by a rapid movement of the hand; this cuff, alluded to as having a washed appearance, if handled by a bloody finger and afterwards left in water upon a table or bureau, probably would have presented the same appearance; I have made experiments with a view of ascertaining with what facility a human skull can be fractured by a poker.

Question—Will you, in your own language, state the process you used and the results?

Mr. Hagert—Did you have the poker produced in this case, or the body of Mrs. Hill?

Witness—I did not, sir.

Mr. Hagert—Then I object.

Mr. Mann—We propose to prove that the poker used in these experiments was of the same kind of iron as that produced by the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hagert—If the witness is asked whether he has read Dr. Shapleigh's testimony describing these wounds, and whether from that, upon his professional reputation, he will say that the murder could not have been committed with this poker, I do not object; but do if he follows that up by giving as his reason that he has experimented with other pokers and other skulls.

The Court admitted the offer so far as the opinion as to whether the wounds could have been inflicted with this poker, for that was directly in the path of the Commonwealth's case (Dr. Shapleigh's testimony), but excluded it so far as the experiments with other pokers and upon other skulls. Judge Ludlow, in giving his view, cited the case of Champ vs. Campbell, 2 Metcalf's Ky. Reports.

The witness resumed—I have read Dr. Shapleigh's testimony describing the wounds inflicted upon that lady's head; but unless I am permitted to give my reasons, I will not give an opinion, but I may say that the experiments with these pokers only confirmed an opinion formed years ago; it is impossible for me to state whether that weapon could have killed Mrs. Hill.

The Court—You may state your opinion as a medical expert, but not as formed from these experiments.

Witness—As a medical man I have an opinion as to whether these wounds could have been inflicted with that poker; I do not believe that a poker made of this soft material could have been struck against a human skull of moderate thickness without receiving some change in its form; therefore, I do not believe this poker could have produced the wounds upon the skull because it is not sufficiently misshapen; it would not have been likely to have been spattered with blood, because it is a small object and the sprays would have passed it.

[*Continued in our later editions.*]

LONDON.

How They Do Things in the English Metropolis.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* draws a picture of the way they do things in London, which seems to be an exaggerated portrait of New York. It comes in, happily, to point a moral for those who contrast the conduct of affairs in that city with the methods in vogue in London. The *Gazette* says:—

"There is no proper authority to look after the police, and consequently London is about as secure after nightfall as Hounslow Heath a century ago.

"There is no one to see to the cabs, and consequently the stands are filled with a collection of vehicles which have been condemned in every other town.

"There is no one to attend to the roads, and the result is that those that are still macadamized are periodically barricaded by layers of flint, which have apparently never made acquaintance with the stonebreaker's hammer, while those that are pitched are flooded every wet day with a mud-fall of several inches.

"The administration of the Metropolitan District, with all the vast interests it embraces, is left to a series of incapable vestries, into which no man of any intellectual or moral weight stands a chance of being elected, and whose whole theory of municipal government is the continuous perpetration of obscure jobs."

We are often treated to disquisitions on the excellence of the London police; we are asked to adopt the London cab system; we hear of the evil condition of our streets; we are held up to scorn for the character of the men we place in municipal office, yet it appears from the foregoing extract that in each of these particulars London is as badly or even worse off than New York. In police arrangements it is certainly far inferior to that city.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, Dec 29, 1868. }

Money continues in fair demand, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks have been lending quite freely for several weeks past to their customers.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 114¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 110⅝ for '62 5-20s; 107¾ for '64 5-20s; 107⅞ for '65 5-20s; 110⅛ for July '65 5-20s; 110⅛ for '67 5-20s; and 105⅜ for 10-40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼@100½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49¼, a decline of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 55⅛, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening. 66 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 31½ for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 10½, a decline of ¼; 47 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31, no change.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¼@28⅜, a slight decline; 12½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3 ser.	107	9 sh Mech Bk.	31
$300 City 6s, New c&p.	100⅝	28 sh C & Am.	129½
$1000 do.	100⅝	57 sh Leh Nav. ls.	28¼
$500 do.	100⅝	100 do.	28¼
$200 do. d b.	100¾	100 sh Hestonville.	10½
33 sh Penna R. ls.	54⅛		

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134¾	10·50 A. M.	134⅞
10·01 "	134⅞	10·58 "	134¾
10·10 "	135	11·02 "	134⅞
10·20 "	134⅞	11·45 "	134¾
10·40 "	134⅞	11·50 "	134⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1862, 110½@110⅝; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107½@107¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅝; do., 1867, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 110¾@111; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¾@135; Silver, 130½@132.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 110⅝@110⅞; 5-20s, 1864, 107¾@107⅞; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 107½@107⅞; July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1867, 110⅜@111; do. 1868, 110⅞@111⅛; 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝. Gold, 134⅞.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	156⅛	West. Union Tel.	33¾
N. Y. and E. R.	39	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	99¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Toledo & Wabash	58½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅜	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	83¼	Adams Express	48½
Chi. and N. W. com	79⅞	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81⅞	United States Exp.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	116½	Tennessee 6s, new	69¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111⅞	Gold	134⅞
Pacific Mail S. Co.	117¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec 29.—The Flour market presents no new feature and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·75 for superfine, $6@6·50 for extras, $7·25@8 for Northwestern extra family, $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@8 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat of prime quality at former quotations, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 700 bushels good red at $2·05, amber at $2·10@2·12, and 400 bushels white at $2·45. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels Western at $1·60. Corn is without special change; sales of 1000 bushels new yellow at 80@90c., according to dryness; new white at 85@87c., and 1000 bushels new Western mixed at 85c. Oats are stronger; sales of 2500 bushels Western at 74@77c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held firmly at $42 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is dull at $1·03@1·05 per gallon, duty paid.

—Two murderous wives are in jail in New York. One killed her husband with a rolling-pin and the other with a poker.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........DECEMBER 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........34 | 11 A. M..........38 | 2 P. M..........38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Cardenas, Geo. C. Carson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Boston.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 27—P. M.—The barque Idolique, Captain Durkee, from London for Philadelphia left the anchorage this morning. Capt. Durkee sent me a communication from the Breakwater, which please insert as a postcript. The barque Busy, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Allston; Clara P. Gibbs; Julia E. Arey; schrs Marion, and Watauga, all for Philadelphia, and steamship Isaac P. Smith, from Savannah for New York, remain in harbor. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Capt. Durkee, commanding barque Idolique, from London for Philadelphia, now at anchor in the Roadstead, sent me the following written report, which I inclose for publication:—Landed Captain M. Wilson, of barque Alice Morton, of Liverpool, N. S., at Lewes, Del. Fell in with her subsequently to 18th Dec., hove down, decks swept, and dismasted during a violent hurricane on above date, and requests that Yarmouth, N. S., papers will please copy.

The Idolique is 49 days from London, and experienced heavy weather the entire passage; has been 20 days west of St. George's Shoals; lost fore and main topsails, and considerable other damage to sails and rigging. In lat. 47 14 N., long. 16 12 W., passed ship Americana, of St. John, N. B., abandoned and water-logged, with masts and jibboom standing; rails gone amidships; lower main and upper topsail yards gone; sides out of forehouse; cabin doors and poop windows stove in; hatches gone; long boat lashed on forehouse; and anchors lashed on the rail.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Fannie, Turner, hence, at Havre 14th inst.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Buehler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 26th inst.
Schr W. W. Hall, Toomey, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Business of the Country.

From the N. Y. World.

The recent failures of two of the leading firms in the dry goods trade lead to reflection on the business of the country. It is very evident that those who favored the election of Grant on the plea that his success would make trade more brisk, have not found their calculations realized. The fact is, the wholesale houses are experiencing a dull trade at the very time that they anticipated it would be brisk. How this can be, when the country has been blessed with better crops than at any time for years, is, to most people, a mystery; yet it is easily explained.

The prospects of an enormous crop led the merchants to believe that the demand for goods would be increased in proportion, and to make preparations accordingly. But when the farmers of the Northwest saw the price of spring wheat, the great staple of that section, fall from one dollar and seventy to one dollar and six, they were less inclined to make large purchases, notwithstanding their large crops, than they were when receiving high prices for breadstuffs, while no doubt many refused to sell, and thus, instead of paying cash for goods, are merely buying when necessity demands it, and that on credit. The Western merchant thus finds it difficult to make his remittances, which, taken in connection with the money pressure here, the high rents and heavy expenditures necessary to carry on a large house, falls with peculiar severity on those competing for trade in this or the Eastern market.

That the mercantile embarrassment which those failures indicate is not caused by the failure of the farmers to sell their grain, is made evident from the fact that there is now gathered at the great centres of breadstuffs—New York, Buffalo, Chicago, and Milwaukee—twice as much wheat as there was last year at this time. The well-to-do farmers and those who are not obliged to sell their crops may be holding back and refusing to sell; but the very fact that there is such a large stock in the warehouses at the great centres, and the present liberal receipts at the points referred to, show very plainly that the mass of the farmers are disposing of their wheat. Finding it, however, impossible to obtain the prices which they have been in the habit of receiving for several years past, their crops, although larger, do not bring them as much as smaller yields did during high prices. This leads them to the reduction of their purchases, and makes them more slow in meeting their bills at the retail stores in their immediate vicinity. The result is, the country merchants or those in the interior cities and small towns find their calculations at fault, and this in turn is felt by the wholesale dealers in this city. They find themselves now the victims of overstocked markets, too great competition, and too large expenditures for the amount of business done. This is the lesson which these last failures teach. The fact is, the business of the country has been too much on stilts, and the shrinkage of values which of necessity follows the return to a more safe and sound basis must of necessity affect all of those houses which have made no calculation on this readjustment of the business of the country.

General Grant and Reform in the Civil Service—The Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. Times.

It would not be at all surprising that General Grant should want the Tenure-of-Office bill repealed before he takes executive charge of the civil service. Whether he does or not, as a matter of fact, we have no idea; but it would be strange if he did not. He is about to enter upon the gravest responsibilities that ever devolved on a single man in time of peace, and under circumstances which greatly enhance the natural difficulties of his position.

He finds all the offices of the country filled by men appointed by Mr. Johnson and confirmed by a radical Senate—who must of necessity, therefore, have got their places by double-dealing and political trickery, by making one set of promises for a nomination and precisely the opposite for a confirmation—and who naturally end by cheating both parties and consulting solely their own advantage in the offices they fill. Partly as a result of this state of things, the condition of our civil service is probably worse than it has ever been. As a general rule, the office-holders of the country are more incompetent, more corrupt, and less efficient than ever before. The taxes which the laws impose are not collected. The public revenue is wasted and stolen. Jobs debase every branch of the service and degrade every class of office-holders. Places under Government are no longer sought by men ambitious of performing their duties and of making for themselves a reputation for integrity and efficiency, but by men eager for personal gain, and skilful in using opportunities for filling their pockets.

General Grant's first duty is to reform all this. The people expect this at his hands more confidently than they expect anything else. It is the first of his duties, and the most important and imperative, because it lies at the basis of them all. Without a thorough, rigid, relentless reform in the *personnel* of the civil service, nothing can be done toward increasing our revenues, retrenching expense, or restoring the country to prosperity. Yet, in any attempt he may make thus to reform it, General Grant finds himself confronted by a law which forbids his dismissing a single office-holder without consent of the very Senate which confirmed every one of them. No matter how flagrant their offenses, or how glaring their incompetency, the Senate—already committed by having put them in—must first consent before General Grant can put them out. This law was made avowedly to fetter Mr. Johnson in controlling the patronage of the Government. It was passed as an open declaration of distrust of him. Whether it was needed or not—whether it worked well or ill—whether it really compelled the appointment of better men, or only made necessary the selection of men more adroit in lying and double-dealing, are questions upon which men may differ. But nobody will pretend that the same reasons which passed the bill make necessary its continuance. The distrust of Mr. Johnson is not felt of General Grant. No one pretends that such a law is needed to prevent *him* from making war on Congress, and from filling all the offices of the country with its enemies and the enemies of the party which controls the Government. Whatever may have been the case with Mr. Johnson, nobody pretends that it is necessary to fetter General Grant, or to hamper and weaken him in the discharge of the legitimate duties of his department.

Wendell Phillips, in an article we copied recently, demands the continuance of the law, on the ground that it is one step towards depriving Presidents of power. Next to abolishing the office, he thinks that curbing and checking its incumbent is the one thing needful. "The tendency of all free States," he says, "is to depress the Executive, and enlarge the authority of the legislative element." The framers of our form of free government thought it wiser to restrict both, and define the limitations of their power. To the Legislature they gave the making of laws—to the President their execution. As the people choose both President and Legislature, there would seem to be little danger in this distribution of power—far less than is likely to follow an attempt to break down the barriers established by the Constitution, and confuse the duties and responsibilities of the two departments by mixing them together. Mr. Johnson has tried to dictate to Congress; and Congress, in return, has taken from him part of his legitimate power.

If a similar distrust is felt of General Grant—or if he gives similar provocation—then the law may be required. But the people demand no such precautions, for they feel no such distrust. They look to General Grant for a thorough reform of the civil service. Congress, we trust, will not respond to that demand by so fettering General Grant's hands that he cannot possibly make the changes which the good of the country requires. We hope that General Butler will press the bill he has introduced to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, and that it will become a law.

Revenue Frauds—New Orleans Ahead of New York.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is evidently some necessity for reconstruction in the revenue service in Louisiana, if it be true that with forty distilleries in operation the tax collected on whisky is not sufficient to pay the storekeepers. We can readily believe that the department is very corrupt in that quarter; but we had scarcely supposed it could be worse than in our own city. However, anything may be true of the whisky thieves, especially in a disorganized country—more especially in Louisiana. Let us console ourselves with the reflection that there is a good time coming. Already General Grant has sent two of his staff officers down into Louisiana and contiguous places to look into the practical working of the Government machinery there, and it is, therefore, probable that he will go into the Presidency with some positive knowledge as to what ought to be done; and no one can doubt that he will do it. The real difficulty the administration has to contend with in regard to whisky corruption is the astonishingly positive declarations that are made both ways on any given point. There is a general notion in the human mind that when both sides of a story are told shrewd people can give some guess as to which side is telling the truth, but this notion never applies in the whisky business; and we doubt if the President is not now the most absolutely bewildered man in the world in regard to who are the honest men and who are the whisky stealers in any district. General Grant starts well in going at the facts in his own way, and will not be compelled to choose for his information between the stories of the two sides.

Sumner and Butler on Specie Payments.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is said that Senator Sumner is preparing a speech in favor of immediate resumption of specie payments, and that General Butler is preparing one to show that speedy resumption is impossible. Thus we see Massachusetts is divided on the question. In this contest Butler will win; for he is practical and brings a large amount of common sense to bear upon the subject, while Sumner is a mere theorist and compounder of high-flown sentences. We suppose there will be a vast amount of speech-making the present session in both houses of Congress on this question and the finances generally, and the more because few understand these matters. It affords a fine opportunity for getting off Congressional platitudes with which to astonish the ignorant. But we have no idea that anything practical will be accomplished. There is too great a diversity of opinions and too little time to work up and pass any useful law between this time and the 4th of March. And in the present state of the public mind and ignorance of Congress it is better, perhaps, that it should be so. Congress should let the currency and the question of specie payments alone, and spend the remaining time of this short session in reducing expenditures and taxes, in providing for the efficient collection of the revenue, and in clearing away the Tenure-of-Office law and other obnoxious laws for the incoming administration. We recommend Sumner and Butler to reserve their fire for a more opportune occasion.

The Smaller Rascals and Rascalities of the City "Ring."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

While a contemporary is engaged, through its "Commissioner," in the very commendable work of showing up the impositions practised upon the people of this city in giving short weight and in selling adulterated eatables, would it not be well for it to employ likewise a "Commissioner" to investigate the doings of the Common Council "Ring" at the City Hall? He would there ascertain that, instead of swindling the public in almost infinitesimal doses, such as "the one-sixteenth part of an ounce" in weight, or the "adulteration of ground mace by pulverized crackers," they carry off their plunder in weights something less than a ton, and adulterate the tax-levy to the extent of about one-half of the whole sum annually wrung from the people of this metropolis,

> "Where rats and mice and such small deer
> Have robbed and revelled many a year."

This Commissioner, when appointed, is requested to ascertain why it is necessary, just at this inclement season of the year, to rebuild the public piers along the east shore of the city "*without* contracting therefor," while express provision is made in the charter that such work shall be done by contract?

He would doubtless get some light with reference to the repairing of many of our streets with wood (Brown's, Smith's, or Jones' patent) or with stone, by contractors who have a peculiar style of pavement; and while the resolutions provide that the price shall "not exceed" $5 per square yard, it will be very difficult for him to find that in any similar case such work was ever done for $4·99 or any such economical price.

It would be well also to inquire into the means by which a "three-fourths" vote is procured for all these projects, when there is a minority sufficient to prevent it who were elected by the tax-payers of the city; how it is that they manage, by the same vote, to share among themselves and their subordinates such a liberal distribution of extra pay. They absolutely "spend other people's money as if it were their own." Let us cite a few instances:—

The Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen each receive a plum in the shape of $1000 for services (!) as *ex-officio* member of the committees of the Board. Of course, these services can be readily ascertained by reference to the minutes of the committees; how many meetings they attended (if any), and how many reports they signed (if any). But the Clerk of the Common Council has a capacious maw. He gobbles up $1000 for services *ex-officio* while President of the Board in 1867. Why not go back further and pay all the presidents for the past twenty years for the same service, which in this case it has taken a whole year to ascertain?

Next, our efficient Clerk receives the small sum of $3000 for compiling the Manual, when it is notorious that the labor attending the production of this "useful" or "useless" (which?) book is performed by his assistants. Happy Joe also comes in for $500 extra for procuring copies of bills passed by the Legislature affecting the city. This amount would be sufficient to pay the freight of several car-loads from Albany, or would pay the expenses of about fifty messengers to and from that city. But this is not all yet. He and all the clerks and messengers, to the number of thirty-one, receive $350 each as a "Christmas present," for extra services to committees. We would ask, in our ignorance, for what other services they are employed and paid a liberal salary? But softly! it is whispered that the early education of our City Fathers has been neglected, and it therefore becomes necessary so have an amanuensis to sign their reports.

The chairman of the city canvassers (an alderman with a salary of $2000 a year) receives $750 (!!) for service in that capacity.

Only $75 per day for sitting in the big easy chair about two hours each day, smoking and chatting while the clerks are taking down the figures, and the other canvassers eating the fine dinner provided by the gentlemanly Geo. Roome. Here, again, these poorly paid clerks come in for extra pay, for we observe that the Controller is directed to draw his warrant in favor of the "persons" and the "amounts" respectively as passed by the city canvassers (Dec. 14, 1868), for services to said board; also, that he pay the bill for refreshments furnished them.

It is currently reported that the City Hall has been turned into a hotel, where impecunious aldermen, councilmen, and heads of departments feast daily at the public expense. So the keeper of the hall and proprietor of the hotel, at a free rental, has his salary increased to $3750 per annum, besides a slight appropriation of $1000 by way of a New Year's gift.

Thus we might proceed to enumerate cords of resolutions donating the people's money right and left without stint. Truly, "the ring" at this time have full swing.

One would suppose that there was some of these legislators who would boldly denounce the plunderers, and show up their robberies to an indignant public; and surely there are two or three to whom the people have a right to appeal to take this course; but it is a fact that, by cajolery or flattery—or shall we say some other appliances? their names often appear in the affirmative, and seldom in the negative are they recorded on these barefaced schemes of plunder. We much fear that, when an indignant people through a vigilance committee shall arouse in their might and hang these villains at the portals of the City Hall as a warning to evil-doers, spite of the protestations of uprightness on the part of these "honest" ones, they will likewise suffer for their deeds of omission and criminal neglect.

We Ask for Information.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat

Indiana is a loyal State, a majority of her voting population, as election returns show, being Republicans, and, therefore, members in good standing of the God and Morality party. In the vicinity of Seymour, Indiana, for a long time has existed a band of desperadoes, thieves, robbers, house-breakers, horse-stealers, plunderers, and gatherers-up of the property belonging to other people. At last the citizens of Seymour and the surrounding country organized themselves into a vigilance committee, and determined to do for their protection what the law could not or would not do.

The result has been the hanging of thirteen persons charged with various crimes, the hanging being done by the committee, without putting the county or State to the expense of trial and board for convicts in prison. The effect has been to purify that section of country, to purge it most completely of the characters which so long have infested it at the expense of honest men. At times a loyal paper mildly protests against this attempt of the citizens to defend their property and their lives, but, as a general thing, few are the words said by the radical papers in condemnation of this outrage upon law.

In the South, which is now, as it has been for a long time overrun with thieves, black and white, natives to the soil and former residents of New England—if a citizen or a number of citizens, actuated by the same motives which governed the people of Indiana in their determination to protect themselves, defend themselves and their property from these robbers and plunderers, the entire loyal press of the North sets up a howl about the Ku-Klux Klan and calls for military interference—not, mind you, for the protection of the people, but for the protection of the robbers! Loyal Indiana men may hang citizens who may or may not be guilty; law may be set at defiance; the dignity of the State may be trampled upon, the fair name of a sovereignty be blurred, blotted, and marred, but there is no demand for troops to be sent there!

In the South it is different. First driven to war for the preservation of constitutional rights and liberties; then stolen poor by the minions of tyranny, who were there wandering with arms in their hands and murder in their hearts for the purpose of plunder; then placed under the heel of military despots and unprincipled adventurers, while a horde of black and white thieves by nature and profession were let loose upon them—for an honest man to protect himself, his family, and his property from those who pray by day and prowl by night, is a crime, and one that calls for more despotism, more interference with labor, more transportation of troops to annoy and wrong a poverty-stricken people, more chances for contractors to make money, more of a demand for that reconstruction which brings not peace but discord and suffering in its train. A hundred citizens of Indiana, masked and armed, hang at a time one or more persons who have been robbing them, and it is all right! But for one man, assisted by his wife and family, to fire upon a band of black and white negroes in the South, or attempt a defense of his life and property at the hands of midnight marauders, is a crime; and not only himself, but his neighbors for miles around, and even the States where this defense of the right is made, must be punished by the despotic party now in power.

With thieves and robbers in office, with paid murderers wandering over the country in the interests of the Republican party, with bad men, reckless, unprincipled adventurers, to make laws, with the army and the energies of the nation to defend those who war upon the right for the benefit of wicked men, it is no wonder the people are fast losing faith in a republican form of government.

Congress is now but a den of thieves. The law-makers there are but a set of unprincipled cowards. The army of the United States, created for the protection of the States and people, has now, under the management of the Republican party, become a most terrible engine of oppression.

Will those who make arguments against Democracy and in favor of Republicanism please tell us wherein lies the justice of all this? And if they tell us that it is right for a man to defend his person and property in Indiana, why is it not right for him to do the same in any or all of the States now or ever in the Union? We ask this question not to give offense, but to obtain information.

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WATCHES,
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER, MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.
All of which we are offering
AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN
OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,
DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
EDWARD CHRISTMANN,
12 16 14trp No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF JOHN HOCK.

The widow of said decedent, FRANCISCES HOCK, has filed her petition with appraisement of personal property to the amount of $296 which she elects to retain under the act of April 14 1851, etc., and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, January 9, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

THOMAS J. CLAYTON,
12 24 thstu 5t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM EAGER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. FRANKS and JOSEPH F. SUBERS, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM EAGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 405 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

12 24thstu5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH and THOMAS WOOD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS S. and JOSEPH WOOD, surviving administrators of the estate of JOSEPH WOOD, deceased, and of MARIA WOOD and THOMAS S. WOOD, administrators of estate of THOMAS WOOD, deceased, acting as agents for the heirs of said estates, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of Wood's Estate, No. 18 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 21thstu5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE Estate of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay, to

R. TROUBAT, M. D., Administrator,
12 8 tu 6t No 1604 WALLACE street.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUBOIS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to

ELIZA DUBOIS, Executrix,
12 1 tu6t* No. 603 TASKER Street.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 12 9 1m

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO

218 & 22
S. FRONT

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BO
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufact

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY
&
COMPANY,
DIAMOND
DEALERS.

E. STELLWAGEN & CO.
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 632 MARKET STREET.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAINS, ETC.,
selling at greatly reduced prices, and all goods warranted.
A call is solicited before making your Christmas purchases, to convince you of this fact.
No trouble to show goods if you do not wish to buy at present.
E. STELLWAGEN,
12 15 12trp GEO. W. GRANT.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29¾ PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN.
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO
No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT THE [12 8 1mrp
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

PRESENTS
OF
WATCHES. JEWELRY
AND
SILVERWARE.
HENRY HARPER,
12 12 14t No. 520 ARCH Street.

E. P. ADAIR
(Late of the firm of Smyth & Adair, No. 1126 Chesnut street),
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
No. 124 S. ELEVENTH St.,
12 17 13trp PHILADELPHIA

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY
JEWELLER,
12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6161

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ET

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY

There is no question relative to the merits o celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Wh manufactured from the best grain afforded b Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low ra $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesroom

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p¾ PHILADELPH

CARSTAIRS & McCAL
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE S
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. E
AND
COMMISSION MERCHAN
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BO
BON WHISKIES.

SONOMA WINE COMPA
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California W

WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA CHAMPAGNE,

AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

NATIONAL HOTE
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Nos. 3, 5, and 7 CORTLANDT Str
Near Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR T. HALLIDAY,
12 22 6trp PROPRIETO

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405 CHESNUT STREE
OLD RYE HOTEL.
LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.
12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK

MIDDLE TEMPL
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
No. 116 South SIXTH Street.
12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor

GEORGE ZIELLE
Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.
12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNE would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so co structed as to at once commend itself to general favo being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It very simple in its construction, and is perfectly a tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with uprig flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from t same weight of coal than any furnace now in us The hygrometic condition of the air as produced my new arrangement of evaporation will at once d monstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace th will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparat would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagl

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-boar Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alwa on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF DUY & HOL LINSHEAD is this day dissolved by mutu consent. The business of the late firm will be settle by CHARLES A. DUY, at the old stand, No 3 WALNUT Street.

CHARLES A. DUY,
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.
Philadelphia, Dec 24, 1868.

I beg to inform my friends that I have sold all m interest in the business of the late firm of DUY HOLLINSHEAD to Mr. CHARLES A. DUY, wh will continue the business at the old stand.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

I beg to inform my friends and the public tha have purchased Mr. F. P. Hollinshead's interest i the business of the late firm, and will continue th GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY BUSINESS, the old stand.

CHARLES A. DUY.
12 24 6t No. 300 WALNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRIME LAGUAYRA,
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
CHOICE MOCHA, and
AFRICAN COFFEES
ON SALE AT
Fairthorne's Tea Warehouses,
Nos. 205 North NINTH and 1036 MARKET Street,
12 21 tl 1 Near Bingham Hotel.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7frp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733
CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—James Hickey, aged eighteen years, residing in Haddington, West Philadelphia, had both legs and one arm broken yesterday afternoon, by falling out of the third story window of the paper mill of Cooper & Co. He was removed to the hospital.

—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Philadelphia, consisting of Mayor McMichael, Mr. Lyndall, City Controller, and Mr. John Welsh, held their annual meeting yesterday at the office of the City Treasurer, and cancelled $397,110 of city loan that had been purchased by the Commissioners during 1868, and also $269,284·11 of loan redeemed during the same period by the City Treasurer, making the total amount cancelled $666,394·11.

—George W. Knight, who plead guilty to the charge of executing a false bond by which the payment of the tax on distilled spirits was evaded, and was sentenced on the first of February to one year's imprisonment, has been pardoned by President Johnson. Contrary to the usual practice in the United States District Court, Knight was not sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, and he has been since the sentence was passed on the untried side of the County Prison.

—The Young Men's Christian Association held their monthly meeting last evening. The opening exercises were conducted by Peter B. Simons, Esq., President of the Association. An essay upon the subject of "Making the Prayer-meetings Attractive," was read by the Rev. Alfred Taylor. The question, "Can Prayer-meetings be made Attractive to Unconverted Young Men?" was debated by a number of the members. Seventy-eight new members were elected. During the evening resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Rev. Robert J. Parvin, and condoling with the family of the deceased.

—The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society distributed during the present month 59,187 English, 8341 German, and 161 French tracts over two-thirds of the city, through 8 Missionaries, 55 Superintendents, and 800 Tract Visitors; 5000 tracts of this number have been given to the seamen along the Delaware and Schuylkill. These visitors gather the children into our Sunday and other schools, supply the Bible to the destitute, meet the bodily wants of the masses through the City Mission and Union Benevolent Society, and in the temperance cause by circulating the pledge and temperance tracts. Mission meetings are established as far as possible in each section, to which the residents of such section are invited to attend who do not go anywhere to church, and thus are eventually drawn to hear the Gospel preached.

—Samuel Nicholson, aged seventeen years, yesterday afternoon stepped into the cashier's room of the National Exchange Bank, and stated that he desired to wait for his father, who he said was one of the principal depositors. On a desk were a large number of $100 coupon bonds. The cashier turned his back for an instant, and on facing about noticed that the pile of bonds was considerably disarranged. The youngster, after sitting awhile, remarked that as his father did not seem to be coming he would take his leave, but the cashier suspecting that he had stolen some of the bonds, turned the key in the door. Nicholson asked what was the matter, when the cashier discovered one of the bonds lying at his feet. Calling in a policeman, Samuel was escorted to the Central Station, where he had a hearing last evening. He was committed for trial.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅞.

—Speaker Colfax is expected in Washington to-morrow.

—The Secretary of State will be back in Washington to-day.

—After the 1st proximo Boston is to have a weekly European mail via Queenstown.

—The Spanish Government is taking measures to reduce the Budget for the ensuing year.

—General Butler is getting ready an argument opposing resumption of specie payments.

—A convention of the colored men of Western Pennsylvania was held in Pittsburg yesterday.

—Cincinnati is about to extend her municipal boundaries so as to add thirty square miles to the city.

—Senator Morton is preparing a reply to the journals which have assailed his plan for resumption.

—All the large cities in Spain, except Madrid, were carried by the Republicans at the late elections.

—The House Appropriation Committee was yesterday engaged in perfecting the Legislative Appropriation bill.

—The Congressional committee for the investigation of election frauds in New York held a private meeting yesterday.

—The mechanics of Buffalo have, in public meeting assembled, protested against the New York system of employing convict labor.

—At a meeting of the citizens of Giles county, Tenn., held on Thursday, the late instances of mob law in that vicinity were condemned.

—The municipal authorities of Elmira are anxious for a visit from General Grant. The United States Armory is held out as an inducement.

—George B. Butler, President of the late Tennessee National Bank, was arrested at Memphis yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement.

—Sally Anderson, the incendiary, recently released at Richmond by Judge Underwood, has been rearrested by order of General Stoneman.

—Representative Van Wyck, in a letter to a friend, says the report made by him last week was approved by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

—Reported conversations with the President elect, published in the New York *Tribune* and *World*, have been pronounced utterly false by General Grant himself.

—Hon. Eugene Casserly, United States Senator elect from California, received a complimentary public dinner in New York last evening. Among the guests were William Cullen Bryant, Charles A. Dana, and Horace Greeley.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The following intelligence is published in the *Diario*:—

On account of the scarcity of provisions in Santiago, the emigration to Kingston of the suffering poorer classes continues.

The grinding of sugar on plantations and the gathering of the coffee crop in the vicinity of Santiago are prevented by the presence of the insurrectionists. With these exceptions Santiago is quiet.

The official reports of the battle near Holguin are confirmed. The *Diario* says the insurrectionists confess their loss to be 500, and that they lost their only two cannon. Small bands of revolutionists have made their appearance in the vicinity of Gibara. Count Valmaseda's column is advancing from Neuvitas to the interior. No reports of engagements have been received.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall the 20th, brings $75,591 in treasure.

Baldwin, who assassinated Superintendent Parker, of the Panama Railroad, died at Aspinwall on the 15th.

Senor Palacios had arrived at Panama, *en route* to the United States and Great Britain, as Special Commissioner from Guatemala, to negotiate a loan for government improvement purposes.

The gunboat *Yantic* had returned to Aspinwall from Carthagena, where she landed Caleb Cushing, and reports the yellow fever prevailing at Santa Martha and Baranquilla.

President Duenas, of Salvador, has been re elected.

An attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government of Costa Rica was discovered, and the author, General Salazar, allowed to resign his office of commander-in-chief.

The gunboat *Penobscot* left Aspinwall on the 20th for Carthagena and Curacoa.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—The Greeks are fleeing from Turkey on account of the threatened war. Several families of fugitives have been received by the people of the province of Roumania. They have been warned, however, that they must preserve absolute neutrality in case of war, on pain of expulsion.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The *Constitutionnel* of this city, a semi-official Imperialist organ, publishes a telegram from Vienna to-day, announcing that the Sublime Porte will decline to adhere to the proposed conference, if the terms of its ultimatum to Greece in the matter of Crete, or internal questions, are mooted.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The French Chambers will assemble on January 18.

MADRID, Dec. 27, via London, 28.—The Government is taking measures to reduce the budget for the ensuing year.

Emilio Castelar, the well-known Republican, says that a republic has been morally formed already in Spain, as the Republican party carried all the great cities in the country, except Madrid in the late elections.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The following despatch, dated Constantinople, December 26, is just received:—

"The provinces are entirely tranquil. The Turkish commander, Kiamil, has arrived before Syra."

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Star* this morning condemns and the *Standard* approves the recent action of the British authorities at Nankin.

Sir Richard Mayne, who made himself notorious not long since by breaking up Sunday meetings in Hyde Park, died yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Prussian Government received, on Christmas day, an invitation from the Emperor Napoleon to the Paris Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A letter from Monterey says President Lopez, of Paraguay, is prepared to accord full satisfaction to the United States for the wrongs suffered by American citizens. It is also stated that he was about to leave Villeta for Asuncion. The Allies were surprised in an advance on Asuncion, and lost one hundred prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Times* and *Standard* of this city have editorials to-day on the subject of the proposed conference to settle the questions at issue between Turkey and Greece. Both journals condemn the project as useless.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Athens, dated on Thursday last, says the Foreign Minister of Greece has officially declared that that Government is ready to make any sacrifice for the maintenance of her rights and independence.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The steamship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday under sail, having lost her screw in a gale when a few days out from New York for Glasgow.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—The *Independance Belge* says the prospects of a conference are reassuring.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 38.—The following naval orders have been issued:—Rear Admiral Radford is detached from the command of the Washington Navy Yard, on the 20th of January, and ordered to the command of the European Squadron. Captain Edward Middleton is detached from the command of the Pensacola and ordered to the command of the Lackawanna. Captain J. C. Howell is detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board, and ordered to duty as fleet captain of the European Squadron. Captain George H. Preble is detached from duty as fleet captain of the North Pacific Squadron, and ordered to the command of the Pensacola. Commander Thomas Scott Fillebrown is detached from the Hydrographic Office in Washington, and ordered to the command of the Narragansett.

Lieutenant-Commander B. K. Duer is detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Narragansett. Ensign J. N. Hemphill is detached from League Island station; Paymaster C. P. Thompson from the Navy Department; Surgeon John T. Taylor from the Naval Hospital, New York; Passed Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright from the Naval Hospital in Washington. Midshipmen W. B. H. Frarly, C. H. West, J. P. Morrill, and J. Mitchell are detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Kenosha on the 20th of January next. Rear-Admiral C. H. Poor is ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard. Commodore J. Selfridge is ordered to duty as President and Captain Thomas G. Corbin as a member of the Examining and Retiring Board.

General Spinner

has written a letter to Mr. Wilder, of Boston, in reply to his communication of the 24th inst., in relation to the resumption of specie payments. Spinner explodes Wilder's theory about resuming by paying seventy-five cents on the dollar. This letter closes the correspondence between these gentlemen on this subject.

Senator Morton

had a long interview to-day with Secretary McCulloch and General Spinner on the finances. He is gathering all the information he can on the subject, in order to write a reply to Greeley's letter. It is generally admitted among parties who are well posted here that Morton will come out of his controversy with Greeley considerably worsted.

General Grant

leaves here on Wednesday for Philadelphia, where it is understood he will remain until after New Year, the guest of George H. Stuart. He will stop on his way at Baltimore, to dine with a friend in that city.

CITY COUNCILS.

The House of Correction Bill Defeated.

Yesterday afternoon both branches of City Councils held a special meeting.

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

The call for the special convocation was read by the clerk.

The special committee appointed to consider and recommend the including of certain dickey birds in the operation of the game laws reported through Colonel Page. They recommended a reconsideration of the bill, in order to include robins among insectivorous birds.

The robin question was carried without debate.

A resolution was offered authorizing the Committee on Finance to report an ordinance to bridge the Reading Railroad on Broad street.

This was passed.

A batch of Common Council bills were concurred in:

One making an appropriation of $39,574 to Clerks of Councils for the ensuing year.

One making an appropriation of $511,062 to the Department of Highways, Bridges and Sewers, was passed after a long debate.

The bill for the erection of a house of correction, and that a lot of ground at Tinicum Island be bought for the purpose, was talked over for a long time. [The tract consists of 446 acres. The price is $28,000, with $3000 per annum in the shape of ground rent.]

The bill, after a protracted debate, was postponed.

The sureties of Major David P. Weaver, City Commissioner elect, and of John M. Melloy, Receiver of Taxes elect, were then separately approved.

An ordinance authorizing a temporary loan of not more than $450,000, to meet the current demands of the City Treasury, was passed.

A resolution requesting the Congressional delegation from Philadelphia to urge upon the national legislature the necessity for an immediate improvement of League Island and the construction of the national dockyard for ironclads, was adopted.

Bills as follows were passed: Appropriating $2411 to the county offices for blank books, etc., and $220,538 to the Department of City Commissioners.

The appropriation to the Water Department, $338,616, passed undebated.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair. The following bills and resolutions from Select Council were considered:

A resolution to furnish stoves for one of the city school houses. Concurred in.

A bill appropriating $123,050 out of the money of the Girard Estate for various expenses of that institution. Concurred in.

A resolution of request to the Park Commissioners. Concurred in.

A resolution instructing a committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a morgue or house for the dead. Concurred in.

A resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have men repair certain streets. Concurred in.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill entitled a supplement to the charter of Philadelphia, providing that salaries of city officers shall not be increased during their term of office by ordinance of Councils; that such officers shall not receive any perquisites for extra service; that no person holding certain offices in the city shall be eligible as a member of Councils, and that certain oaths shall be administered to all city officers and clerks in the various offices. Concurred in, with a slight amendment.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution authorizing a transfer in the appropriation to the Department of Highways. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution requesting the members of Congress from Philadelphia and Senators from Pennsylvania to secure an appropriation for the League Island Navy-yard.

The Chamber then took up and considered, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to make an appropriation of $1,155,522 to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools of the First school district of Pennsylvania for the year 1869. Item 330 was amended by substituting $679 74 for $200. An additional item, No. 341½, was inserted, appropriating $1224 for grading, paving, etc., the grounds about certain schoolhouses. Item 385 was amended by substituting $150 for $100. Item 412 was amended by substituting $300 for $100. Item 419½ was inserted, appropriating $3000 for furniture and rent of additional buildings. Item 430 was amended by substituting $400 for $800. Item 435 was added, appropriating $6000 for instruction in vocal music in the schools. The bill then finally passed.

Several Select Council resolutions and amendments to bills were then concurred in.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution directing the City Treasurer to pay warrants drawn for the payment of League Island and the City Ice Boat. Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

Prior to the adjournment of the morning session of yesterday, Judges Brewster and Ludlow delivered differing opinions upon a point raised on Saturday.

Brewster, J.: The defendant has offered to show by a witness the declarations of the deceased, made, as it is alleged, to the witness, to the effect that the deceased had bought the house and furniture for, and had given them, with the exception of the piano, to her daughter. This has been objected to, and argued by counsel. We were not favored with the citation of any authority upon either side, and our examination has not enabled us to find any case directly bearing upon the point thus submitted for our decision. We are remitted, therefore, to the general principles of the law which may be supposed to govern us in our consideration of such a question.

It is not to be denied that the proposed evidence is obnoxious to the rule which excludes hearsay declarations. Such statements, not made under the obligation of an oath, and repeated by a witness who may extort them, are fraught with great danger. We applied this rule rigidly, too, in favor of the defendant when we excluded, upon his objection, declarations of the deceased as to her fear of him, and as to her intention to submit her complaint against him to counsel, with a view to the recovery of the real estate. Nor does this offer commend itself as falling within any one of the exceptions under which hearsay evidence is sometimes admitted, for this is neither.

First. A case where the question as to whether a certain declaration was or was not made, is in controversy; nor

Second. Does it refer to bodily or mental feeling, which are the subject of inquiry; nor

Third. Does it touch a question of prejudice; nor

Fourth. Is the proposed declaration a part of any *res gestæ*. (1 Greenleaf on Evid., §123.)

But the commonwealth has been allowed to show facts from which it might be hereafter argued,

First. That the defendant had practised a fraud upon the deceased by securing the name of his wife to be inserted in the title paper for the house.

Second. That the defendant had a motive for the commission of the offence, not only to avoid exposure of this fraud, but to obtain possession of the other property belonging to the deceased, *lucri causa*.

Now, suppose the truth to be that the mother had intended to have the deed made as it was made, or in other words let us imagine that the order given by the defendant to the conveyancer was delivered at the request of the deceased. How could he prove his innocence in this behalf except by the declaration of the deceased? Take another illustration. A watch formerly belonging to a deceased person is found in the pocket of a person arrested for murder. Could not the defendant prove that the deceased had declared that he had given the watch to the defendant?

I think such evidence would be admissible, for it would fall under the exception of declarations made by a person since deceased, and against the interest of the person making them at the time when they were made. (Greenleaf on Evidence, sec. 147.) It is true that the ordinary and highest tests of fidelity, accuracy and completeness of judicial evidence, are here wanting, but there place is in some measure supplied by the circumstances of the declarant; and the inconveniences resulting from the exclusion of evidence having such guarantees for its accuracy in fact, and from its freedom from fraud, are deemed much greater in general than any which would, probably, be experienced from its admission.

While, therefore, I feel the difficulty of deciding this question, and the danger of admitting the proposed evidence, I have concluded to overrule the objection, and in *favorem vitæ* to give the defendant the benefit of every possible doubt.

Judge Ludlow—I cannot see my way clear to admit the declarations of the deceased lady as proof of the title to property, either real or personal. It is true that, in so far as any evidence concerning the title to the real estate has been produced by the commonwealth, testimony may be admitted on behalf of the defendant rebutting the case of the commonwealth; that is, evidence of acts of the deceased, and declarations made in the presence of the prisoner, at times specified in the testimony presented by the Court; but beyond this I do not think we ought to go. As to the evidence of declarations of the deceased of title to personal property, I think they ought to be rejected.

First. Because such declarations fall within the general rules against hearsay testimony.

Second. Relate to the declarations of a third party.

Third. Because in any view they are immaterial to the issue now before the Court.

I am therefore in favor of sustaining the objection to the testimony.

Judge Brewster—We are both agreed that this division has the effect of admitting the testimony.

Here the Court took a recess of an hour.

At 3 o'clock the Court reconvened and the trial was resumed. The defence proved a number of additional bills for furniture purchased in the name of Mrs. Twitchell.

Ellen Nolan, recalled—Mrs. Hill said to me at different times that the house and furniture, except the piano, were Mrs. Twitchell's, that she had bought them in her name; I asked her what about the piano, and she said, "If Camilla learns to play it, it is her's;" she talked to me very often; I was away from the house two months at one time; Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Twitchell came after me then, and Mrs. Hill said she wanted me to come back, for she wanted me for something; I went there and she had no girl and wanted me to come back again; I said I had no other place and had no objection to going there again; I went back; there was a man who used to come and work about the house; when she had anything for him to do he did it for her; she would send for him if he didn't come there; the dogs knew him very well; he would come there on Sundays; she called him Conrad Smith; I think he was near sixty years old.

Cross-examined—I don't know where he lives; have not seen him since I left there; he did white-washing and anything he got to do; he was a German; he used to come often to Mrs. Hill's to get his meals; he used to go errands for her; he cleaned up the kitchen and furniture when they needed it; he also worked in the attic; he came one Sunday just after I went there to live; he came in the afternoon; the dogs used to run about him and he made a great fuss with them and play with them; they would not bark when he came in; he was not a tall man, was dressed very mean and was thin; Mrs. Hill's words were always "anything that she didn't want to do she would call on her daughter before she gave me orders to do it;" she said she wanted poor Milly fixed, that the house and fortune and all were her's, and the piano if she learned to play it. One time I asked her if she any sister; she said she had none living; she said she had a brother. I said you'll give all to Mrs. Twitchell; she said yes, for nobody ever did anything for me since my father died, except my mother; she said she had nobody else than Mrs. Twitchell and she wanted to leave all to her, as she, Mrs. Twitchell, was not very strong.

Thomas E. Carter, sworn—I live at No. 235 south Tenth street; I knew Mrs. Hill when I was there; I had just started a house furnishing store there about November 17, 1866, when she came there to see me; she appeared familiar in talking to me, and asked what rent I paid for my store; I told her $450 a year; she said I might have had her store for $3.0; I said I wanted a house and store together; she said I might have had a house there; in Tenth street, above Walnut, she was speaking of; I asked her if she did not live there; I thought she did; she said no, that she had bought a piece of property at Tenth and Pine streets, and was living there.

Charlotta Eisenhaur, sworn—I live at No. 924 Sansom street; I knew Mrs. Hill; knew her ten years before she went to live at Tenth and Pine, and knew her afterward; some years ago she used to come and see me frequently, but I haven't seen her for eight or nine months; I last saw her at her house in Pine street; I was there six or seven times; she said the house was too large for her, but she had bought it for Camilla, so that she could have a nice house; the last time I saw her she said to me, "Whenever I can get possession of my house in Tenth street, I will move up there, for I feel lonesome here, for it is too large for me"; she showed me the parlor and said to me, "George and Camilla want to live in big style; ain't I a good mother?"

Cross-examined—This was about four weeks after she moved to this house; I asked her no questions; Mrs. Twitchell was present when she told me this; I think this was in April last.

Robert B. Essler, sworn—I live at No. 1020 Green street; I am a manufacturer of wood mouldings, sashes, blinds, etc.; I visited the house at Tenth and Pine streets, and made experiments to try the facility of sound from one apartment to another; Mr. Bender, Mr. Zeiss and Mr. Dobbins went into the second story back room, and I remained in the sitting-room, back building; I halloaed, cried murder, and made a great noise; after this we changed our positions—they coming into the sitting-room, and I going into the second story back room, front building; I put my ear next to the door leading into the entry, but could hear no noise; I asked them if they could hear me, and they said "No"; this house was built with a piazza; it is some seventeen to twenty-four feet from one of these rooms to the other, and there is a rise of ten steps; the doors are of inch and three-quarters plank.

Mr. Zeiss was called in corroboration of Mr. Essler.

Charles T. Hollingshead, recalled—The prisoner's place of business was at the foot of Cooper street, Camden; he was engaged in the manufacture of cedar shingles; the stock there consisted of 89,325 shingles within the past few weeks; I believe the prisoner put all the machinery there; I do not know what it cost him, but it would not fall short of $5000; I counted these shingles to-day; there were also 6000 common shingles; there was no other factory of the kind there; I saw those shingles on the day preceding the murder, and I now see no change in them.

Cross-examined—I have heard that these shingles belonged to a Mr. Wallace, of Norfolk, who furnished the logs from which they were made; the engine is an old one; the prisoner is indebted to me in the sum of $130.

John H. McCully, recalled—The real value of the prisoner's property at the stable was $1200; I had it sold at the bazaar for him; after payment of the commissions and other expenses the auctioneer gave me for the prisoner $900.

Cross-examined—This property consisted of two sets of harness, a horse and buggy; he had no phaeton at the time of the sale, but had one before; the sale occurred since the murder; he had a mare and a colt in the country.

John Crump, sworn—I am a builder, residing at No. 1733 Chestnut street; I have known for eighteen or twenty years Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who has been examined in this case, and know many others who know him; I know his character for truth; it is bad; he cannot be believed on his oath.

Cross-examined—I ceased to be on good terms with him in 1852.

George Thorne, recalled—I know Mr. Gilbert; I have known him three years; I know his general character for truth; it is very bad, and I would place no reliance on what he swore to.

Cross-examined—I formerly boarded with him; he never sued me for board, but he has had me bound to keep the peace, and has issued a writ of replevin against me for the recovery of certain property.

Mr. Zeiss, recalled—I know Mr. Gilbert and his character for truth; it is bad; I would not believe him upon oath.

Cross-examined—I have heard Mr. Crump say it was bad; I can recall no one else at present; I might say, also, that Mr. Essler told me so, and Mr. Thorne also; I have heard Mr. McCully say so within a few days.

Wm. Gregg, recalled—I have met Mr. Gilbert only several times, and that since the first of July last; I have heard that his character for truth was bad.

Cross-examined—I have heard Mr. Vanleer and Mr. McCully and others speak of it; Mr. Vanleer said he had said things he didn't believe; McCully said he made false statements there on several occasions; he also told me of a statement he contradicted on oath; I think this was a month ago; I heard Dr. Taylor speak in the same manner; he said he would not believe him; he was a dangerous man.

Mr. Mann—May it please your Honors, we propose to prove that Mr. Gilbert said he would hang Twitchell.

Judge Brewster—It is entirely irregular; no ground has been laid for it, and it cannot be asked.

Mr. Essler, recalled—I have known Mr. Gilbert since 1854, and knew his reputation for truth; it is bad.

Re-examined—I cannot specify any individual that I have heard speak of his character.

William Fink, sworn—I live at No. 17 south Thirteenth street; I have known Joseph Gilbert since 1845; so far as our business transactions have gone it is bad; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—Mr. Gilbert failed in business in 1851, owing me money, for which I had to sue.

George Thorne, recalled—I have known Mr. Gilbert about three years; the estimation in which he is held is bad; I would not in any case believe him on his oath.

Cross examined—I have heard the two Mr. Van Leers say this of him, Mr. Thorne, Mr. McCully and Mr. Twitchell's father; I heard him tell an untruth on the witness stand in this trial.

At 6 o'clock the Court adjourned until this morning.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·24	MOON RISES	5·15
SUN SETS	4·40	HIGH WATER	2·05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEO. N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 31
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 31
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 2
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 2
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Royal Arch, Stanley, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Henry Perkins, Seymour, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, hence, at New Orleans 22d inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 27th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Steamship Zodiac, Hobart, hence, at New York 27th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 26th inst.
U. S. steamship Chenango, hence, at New York 26th instant.
Brig Alma, Kruger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 2d inst.
Brig Keturah, Pinkham, hence, at Leghorn 6th inst.
Brig Stella Lodge, Allen, hence, at Queenstown 12th instant.
Brig Paragon, Shute, for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday, from Bridgeport, Conn.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, at Cienfuegos 9th inst., from Boston.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schrs Rachel S. Miller, Bearse, and Marietta Steelman, Forrester, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.
Schr Samuel L. Crocker, Presbrey, hence, at New York 26th inst.
Schr Annie May, Hall, from Boston for Philadelphia at New York 26th inst.
Schr Foaming Sea, James, hence, at Norfolk 24th instant.
Schr Emily and Jenny, Hewett, hence, at Portland 24th inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 24th instant.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, and Abbie Bursley, Parker, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Steamtug Rescue, Wolcott, hence, at New York 26th inst., with a double-ender in tow.
Steamtug Philip, Hazard, hence, at New York 25th inst., with a double ender in tow.

MISCELLANY.

The hull of steamship Star of the Union, wrecked near Bahia Honda, was recently sold at auction on the wharf at Havana, and brought $151·25.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BREAKWATER AND HARBOR AT PONTA DELGADA, ST. MICHAEL, AZORES.—A circular, with map and views of the Island and Harbor, has been received from the Civil Governor, advising the commercial and maritime interests that this important work, many years constructing, at a cost of a million of gold dollars, is now far advanced, affording a secure shelter and harbor to ships and steamers of the largest class, in deep water. Means of repairs are obtainable at moderate rates, as also provisions, coal, and excellent water, labor and port charges included. His Excellency requests that these important facts may be extensively made known, as the means of harboring many ships in distress, saving much property and many lives that otherwise might be lost, from the frequent storms of the Atlantic in winter.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
ASST. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain W. H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, on account of the United States, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, etc. etc., viz:—

29 Forage Caps.
23 Blankets, woollen
314 Uniform Coats.
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry.
1,333 Uniform Jackets, Light Artillery.
819 Great Coats, Horsemen.
30 Great Coats, Footmen.
64 pair Trousers, Horsemen.
292 pair Trousers, Footmen.
157 Sack Coats, lined.
16 Sack Coats, unlined.
470 Shirts, flannel and knit.
609 pair Drawers.
164 pair Stockings.
20 Haversacks.
600 Boxes, old.
897 Knapsacks, strapped.
2,700 Axe Handles.
62 Hatchet Handles.
411 Camp Colors.
2 Storm Flags.
32 Canteens, complete.
221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels.
2,738 pounds Burlaps, old.
1,116 pounds Cuttings, white cotton.
10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent.
2,355 pounds Paper, old
1,464 pounds Rags, old.
7,974 pounds Scraps Iron.
288 pounds Scraps Old Knapsacks.

1 lot of Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Scales, Drums, etc.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within 5 (five) days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
12 29 8t Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.

Persons willing to contribute to the building fund of this society will please send their donations to either

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, No. 405 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer, No. 306 WALNUT Street.
12 16 14t WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE

YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS.

CONTENTS.—The New Velocipede (with illustration); Giving; A Letter to Krisskrinkle (with illustration); Shooting Stars (with illustration); How a Mouse kept Christmas; What a Newsboy Said to Himself; New American Mother Goose (with illustration); Under the Apple Tree; A Hard Case (with illustration); William Goetz (Billy Goat); Talk with a Spoiled Child (with illustration); Boyhood of a Great Painter (with illustration); Stolen Cherries; Sounding the Wheels; Christmas Customs in England; Curly and Dimple; A Jam; Island of the Sirens; Robinson Crusoe; Dolly Dumps and Her Uncle Dick; The Invisible Passengers; George Weiser and his Perpetual Motion; The Dark; Two Knights and the Hermit; The Cousins; Spurgeon and the Yankees; The Walnut; How a Rat Stole Eggs; Stamps of All Nations; Wit and Humor; Illustrated Rebus, Charades, Conundrums, etc. etc.

Price, TWO CENTS, or ONE DOLLAR per annum.

Every subscriber who sends in his name before the 1st of January next will receive the three numbers issued in December GRATIS.

ALFRED MARTIEN, Publisher,
12 23 No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE
American Sunday-School Union
has an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
Interesting and Beautiful Books
of MORAL and RELIGIOUS character, for
CHILDREN and YOUTH,
suitable for
Christmas and New Year Presents.

Also for sale,

BIBLES, and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different denominations, in plain or ornamental bindings.

Catalogues of the Society's Publications, and Specimen Copies of its Periodicals, furnished gratuitously at the Depository, [12 4

No. 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

HAZARD'S BOOKSTORE
IS NOW AT
No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT
HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
TOY BOOKS IN LINEN
MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
No. 722 SANSOM STREET,
11 30 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.

Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays, to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with gay bindings and attractive pictures.

Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume.

10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids [illegible] invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing.

FROM FORT HARKER
to Forts Zarah, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (no cash or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, at which he may have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 1m] Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILADELPHIA SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,
WILL BE OPEN FOR SKATING ON JANUARY 1.

This Rink, the LARGEST and most SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT on the American continent, is being finished in a style that will rank it as

THE SKATING RINK OF AMERICA.

It will be to the DECIDED ADVANTAGE of those desiring Skating Rink Season Tickets to examine the MANY SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES THAT THIS RINK POSSESSES OVER ALL OTHERS.

SEASON AND COUPON TICKETS

for sale at E. G. STONES & CO.'S. No. 607 MARKET Street, and at WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Gentleman's Season Ticket	$10·00
Lady's Season Ticket	5·00
Children's Tickets	3·00
Coupon Tickets (20 admissions)	5·00
Single Admission, during the day	25 cents
Single Admission in the evening	50 cents

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.
1224 tf J. W. FOST, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock, Shakespeare's Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS..........as..........ROSALIND
TO-MORROW (Wednesday),
MACBETH.
LADY MACBETH..........MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS
Full Chorus..........Locke's Music
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
FAMILY CIRCLE 25 CENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising the
BEST CIRCUS TALENT IN AMERICA.
THIS GREAT COMPANY WILL APPEAR
THIS AFTERNOON AT THE MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT THE MATINEE,
and
THIS EVENING AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, IN A GRAND BILL.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE, 30 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Children, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Family Circle, 25 cents.
Evening prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 29,
AND ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
The original, thrilling, and attractive drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
Prologue—THE HOME OF THE ORANGE GIRL.
Act I.—AN EVENTFUL CHRISTMAS EVE.
Act II.—THE CHRISTMAS REVELS.
Act III.—THE DEATH STRUGGLE.
Notice is respectfully given that early application is necessary to obtain places to witness the thrilling and attractive drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
CHAIRS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING
crowds the house nightly.
NEW YEAR WEEK AT THE ARCH,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Augustine Daly's great local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
Every scene new, by Hawthorne, Fetters, and John Wiser.
New machinery by Furze and assistants.
A great cast. Secure your seats.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........J. C. GREGORY
Pronounced success of the SUSAN GALTON COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT—New Opera by Offenbach,
MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS,
and Charles Dibding's ballad opera, THE WATERMAN, SUSAN GALTON and Comic Opera Company appearing. Prices 50, 75, and 25 cents. Secure seats at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street, or box office.
Commence at 7·45.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL.—
OPEN EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
representing a Tour in Ireland.
Mr. ROBERT BYRNE as; Barney the Guide; Professor J. MACEVOY, Lecturer, and a talented Company.
Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50.
Children under ten years, 25 cts. To Matinee, 15 cts.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. 12 29 4t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS
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HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
12 17 imrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 2 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1868.

Even-handed Justice.

IT requires no small stretch of fancy to detect the resemblance between Justice as administered in these modern days and her allegorical representative, the blindfolded goddess with scales, who dealt evenly with all. It may have been that in the days when Cicero practised law the analogy was apparent, but certain it is that the scales at present must be nicely balanced with gold in order that the same exertions should be made by certain lawyers for a client. The trial of the man Twitchell is the best evidence of how money can secure a defense which poverty could not attempt. We feel no hesitation in speaking frankly of this case, as there is no danger of anything we may say influencing in the least the final result. The twelve men on whom the decision of the question depends are closely locked up and guarded from the sight of any newspaper, and their judgment or their prejudice cannot be changed by any word of ours. The defense has been a desperate one. No pettifogging motion, no objection, technical or material, no effort to bias the jury's mind, has been spared by the prisoner's counsel. Those who have read the trial cannot fail to note that an entirely different object has been had in view than the securing of a true statement of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. That seems to have been lost sight of by the defendant's counsel. They have sought to clear their client by fair means or through the concealment of truth. Instead of acting as though they were convinced of the innocence of their client, they have betrayed a constant desire to cover up circumstances, and not to give the whole truth to the court. Now, if the theory be correct that the object of a lawyer is to succeed, and that he owes no duty to the court or the community, then is he justified in resorting to every artifice to cheat justice of her due, provided he receives a sufficiently large fee. But we cannot believe that such is the real attitude which the member of the bar should bear to the court. He is its sworn officer. He takes an oath to do what? To merely be faithful to his client? No. To be faithful to both the court and his client. And further, "Not to delay the ends of justice for lucre or malice." Is it in conformity with that oath that he resorts to every means to secure delay, to exclude facts, and to prejudice the jury? We think not; and believe that, whatever may be the opinion of some, the great mass of lawyers unite in holding that the ends of justice are the first which call him, as a sworn officer of the law, to seek to find. Yet, with all the resorts to desperate efforts, the defense of Twitchell has not succeeded in breaking the fearful link of circumstantial evidence with which he is surrounded. It stands there, each link a trifle, but all united in a chain which Hercules could not free himself from with all his strength. Whatever doubt may have been felt over the question of guilt or innocence of the accused, it received a destructive shock in the testimony of Dr. Levis. The blood upon the shirt, even had he been wearing it at the time he carried the body in, *could not have come from contact with the corpse.* It was sprinkled blood, which must have stained the linen when it spurted out from some object. When it did so, and what was the object from which it came, and what caused it to come in that manner, cause fearful inferences to be drawn. Yet with all this, the defense seeks an acquittal by proving good character previous to the murder. What does general reputation amount to in contradiction to crime perpetrated? Did not Dr. Webster of Boston stand irreproachable in the eyes of the world, and did his character save him, or was he unjustly treated? No, against one such event outward appearances avail not a straw's weight.

It has been argued that a man cannot be hung on circumstantial evidence. It is a usual thing in our Oyer and Terminer. It seems to us, not many months since, with a haste admitting of no delay, a cripple and a fanatic were led to the gallows for murdering two old women. What was the character of the evidence on which Winnemore and Gottleib Williams were hung? Did any one see them do the deed? Did any motive adequate to it appear at the trial? Was the absence of motive a good defense? No. One was hung for murdering a woman who had always treated him kindly, and by whose death he could only be a loser; the other for killing another old woman to get possession of *two dollars.* These were all the motives assigned. No one saw either do the deed. The door of the house was opened by Winnemore, and he was found alone with the murdered woman. On that evidence he was hung. Is there no similarity between the two cases? The door of the house corner of Tenth and Pine is opened by Twitchell, and he found alone in the house with his wife and the murdered woman. An object in her death is plainly shown. The possession of $20,000 worth of property is the goal sought to be arrived at. Yet one was hung through the exertions of the very counsel who now declares that circumstantial evidence should not hang the other. We do not say that Winnemore was not guilty, although we always had serious doubts on the subject; but certainly, by a parity of reasoning, if circumstantial evidence be sufficient to hang the one, the same kind of evidence should hold against the other in the same proportion of responsibility. Why is it that Winnemore went to his death without a tithe of the straining of law and hunting up of objections which Twitchell secured by his gold? The one was not worth $10 in the world, the other is backed by $20,000 at least. Shall justice be dealt to them differently? We hope, we believe not. If the proof already given to connect Twitchell with the crime be not rebutted, an acquittal would be but a stimulus to other wealthy criminals, and would expose, not unjustly, the courts of justice to the remark that "money can murder with impunity, while poverty must swing for it." We favor the meting out to every one, be he a beggar or a millionaire, the same exact punishment or reward as the fabled goddess measured to all the world.

Monument Building.

THE idea of perpetuating the fame of our great men by means of "monumental brass and storied urn" has never found much favor in this country. When a prominent statesman or soldier dies—and sometimes before he is dead—there are always a number of enthusiastic admirers who rush before the public with their subscription papers for raising funds for a monument upon which may be recorded the story of his deeds of valor or patriotic services for the benefit of posterity. At first there is considerable enthusiasm manifested, and money comes in from all quarters with the most gratifying rapidity, but before the necessary amount is raised the interest in the scheme dies out, and the whole matter would be entirely forgotten if discontented subscribers who are anxious to have some return for their money did not write fretful letters to the newspapers inquiring what had become of the funds. In fact, we are very much disposed to think that monument building is a pursuit for which the American people have no particular taste or inclination, and we also have our doubts with regard to the utility of monuments in this age of the printing press and telegraph.

If our great men cannot say with Horace, "*Exegi monumentum ære perennis,*" they will scarcely be held in loving remembrance by their countrymen although marbles innumerable were inscribed with their names and achievements. Monuments are the devices of a past and very different age from ours, and it is no sign that we do not reverence our heroic dead that we hesitate and delay over the various monumental projects that have been started for the purpose of doing them honor. It is in the highest degree discreditable, however, that so many half-finished works of this kind should be scattered all over the country, and before any new monuments are commenced, it is worth while to consider whether it would not be better to complete some of those that we have on hand.

Opposite to the President's House, in Washington, there is a square pillar, which a stranger might easily imagine was a curious ruin which we had inherited from a pre-historic age, but which a resident of the capital will inform us is the first half of a stupendous national monument to the Father of his Country. The corner-stone of this structure was laid some twenty years ago, and the work upon it progressed by slow degrees until the funds ran out, and nothing has been done upon it for half a score of years at least, and it now stands an unfinished ruin, an eyesore to everybody, and a disgrace to the nation. Washington Monument Associations have been formed in nearly every city of the Union, but with one or two exceptions none of them have succeeded in accomplishing anything. The American people revere the name of Washington to-day as much as they ever did, although if a stranger was to judge of our esteem for his memory by our monuments, he would easily imagine that we held it but lightly in our regards.

A national monument to Mr. Lincoln has been talked about and talked about, but whether it will ever advance so far even as the corner-stone laying appears to be a matter of considerable doubt. That such a structure would do anything to advance the fame of Mr. Lincoln we do not believe, and unless there is sufficient money in hand to finish it in a proper manner, it had much better never be commenced. As for the monument to Mr. Lincoln in this city, which was much talked of at the time of his death, and for which considerable money was collected, nothing has been heard for so long a time that we feel almost justified in concluding that we shall scarcely see it completed in our day.

The monumental works which adorn most of the European cities have been erected under government auspices, and we think that, on the whole, it would be better that this should be the case in this country. Why not make the capitol a Valhalla wherein to enshrine our illustrious dead? Let Greenhough's statue of Washington be removed from its open air position opposite to the eastern front of the Capitol to the centre of the rotunda, where it belongs, and let the statues of the other Presidents, when they pass away from earth, surround it. There are niches throughout the Capitol building which might be appropriately filled by statues of other great men; and if the rule was adopted that no man should be entitled to a place among the chosen heroes of the nation until a lapse of twenty years had assured us that his fame rested on a sure and permanent basis, and that a solemn vote of the Senate and House of Representatives should be necessary to place his statue in a niche of the Capitol, we would be able to have a monumental gallery that we could point to with pride, and which would supersede the ill-considered structures, like the National Washington Monument, which ill-advised enthusiasm has commenced, but has never been able to finish.

A Useless Speculation.

WE publish elsewhere the particulars of the recent suicide in Chicago of a lady who was reported to have been a widowed sister-in-law of Charles Dickens. When the telegraphic paragraph announcing the unhappy end of Mrs. Dickens first appeared, it gave rise to a great deal of comment, which, in the main, was anything but flattering to the humanity of the great novelist. James Gordon Bennett, who never forgives an injury—especially such an injury as he imagined himself to sustain by figuring as the editor of the New York *Rowdy Journal*—was, as a matter of course, the most bitter in his sarcastic remarks upon the subject, among which we find the following:—"Considering the abounding benevolence of Mr. Dickens as a writer of Christmas Carols, and other sentimental stories, is not the death of this poor widow on Christmas Eve a theme for the most touching Christmas Carol ever produced?"

The New York *Times*—whose editor appears to have forgotten all about his former associations with the New York *Rowdy Journal*, under the guise of Mr. Jefferson Brick—took a different view of the subject, based on the following paragraph:—

> "We believe that the wife of Mr. Augustus Dickens is still living in England, and has been supported by Charles Dickens ever since her husband came to this country in company with the lady whose decease is now announced."

If there is any truth in this assertion of the *Times*, Mr. Dickens is certainly relieved from all the odium that would have attached itself to his name in connection with the melancholy affair. Until it is proved beyond all doubt that the Chicago suicide was the lawful sister-in-law of Mr. Dickens, all speculation upon his lack of benevolence and common humanity is held in abeyance. But if the assertion of the *Times* should prove true, the name of the great novelist is relieved from reproach only at the expense of his dead brother's reputation. Altogether, the subject is one with a very unhappy bearing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows, viz.:—

No 1 Class $400, for $250. No. 2 Class $425, for $275. No. 3 Class, $450, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $425. No. 5 Class, $500, for $375. No. 6 Class, $550, for $400. No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $450. No. 9 Class, $650, for $500. No. 10 Class, $700, for $550. Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $875.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city, and are determined to close out our present large stock at "*Manufacturers' first cost prices.*" Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
11 15 tuths t12 31 No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, December 1 1868.

The holders of the SIX PER CENT. GAS LOAN, No. 6 are hereby notified that the certificates of said loan are redeemable at the Office on the FIRST DAY of JANUARY next, after which time the interest on the same will cease.

The Trustees are prepared to purchase the Stock of the Germantown Manayunk, Richmond and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, if offered to them before noon of the FIRST DAY of JANUARY next, for investments of the sinking funds of said works. BENJAMIN S. RILEY,
12 19 3t Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869 at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 26 j11 CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, December 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 29 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.
12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.
12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M.
12 23wfmtJ11 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

☞ THE "CLARENDON,"

No. 1516 CHESNUT STREET.

Having met with the most flattering success since its opening, the undersigned assures the public that nothing will be left undone to merit a continuance of the first-class patronage of ladies and gentlemen. All the delicacies of the market will be served at the saloon or at private residences, with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for dinners, suppers, and general catering attended to.
12 22 tuthstp TOMPKINS & CO.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 8watJ13 Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock M. F. LAMB,
12 16wfmtJ12 Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27 City Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
No. 1… MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869 can be obtained upon application at this Office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
General Freight Agent.
12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.
12 29 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next. A. HORNER,
12 29 11t Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA—Office No. 400 WALNUT Street. December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 26 stuth7t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 12t Secretary.

☞ INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.

An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HARPER,
12 29 12t* Secretary.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA Dec. 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 228 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to 13th.
12 24thstu7t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ ANY PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA are requested to present them to the undersigned before January 5, 1869.
EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer.
No. 147 S. FOURTH Street (entrance on Harmony street). 1t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TRITON OIL COMPANY OF OHIO will be held at No. 1021 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, January 4, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of Officers and transaction of other business.
12 26 3t* R. G. SELLERS, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

A CONVERSATION-TALK.

Bill. Ho! Sam!
Sam. Ho! Bill!
Bill. What for do you look so shabby, Samuel?
Sam. Who's shabby? Guess you're proud, with your new clothes.
Bill. New clothes! They aint new a bit. I've had 'em six months.
Sam. Six months! Why, that's longer than I've had mine. And mine are getting a little rusty.
Bill. Rusty! You mean they are going to seed!
Sam. Well, then, seedy, if that suits you better.
Bill. Now, Sam, you don't mean to tell me you have had those only six months? They look ten years old, at least.
Sam. William, my boy, I haven't had 'em six months yet.
Bill. Now, tell a body, Sam, *Where* did you get 'em, and what did you pay?
Sam. Well, fact is, I got 'em cheap; paid only $30 for the whole rig. Got 'em at Sacry, Fice & Co.'s, I think the name was.
Bill. Sacry! Fice! You were *sacrificed*, Sam. Why, that's more than I paid for mine.
Sam. No, Bill, you're fooling. These fellows said they were cheaper than anywhere else on earth.
Bill. Yes, or in the moon, either. All moonshine, Sammy; every bit of it.
Sam. Now, tell us about yours, Bill.
Bill. Well, Samuel, if you must know, this whole suit cost me only $28.
Sam. Why, I reckon I was sold! Where did you get 'em, William?
Bill. Got 'em at Rockhill & Wilson's to be sure. I don't go anywhere else.
Sam. What! Those fellows with the big brown stone store on Chesnut street? Not for me, if you please. Big rents, and much plate glass in the windows!
Bill. Look here, Sam! They got all those things a good many years ago, when they didn't cost as much as now; and they can keep house as cheap as anybody. Come with me, next time you are going to town, and look at the clothes and the prices. Guess you need a new suit, anyhow. Them 'ere's nearly "gin out."
Sam. Bill, quit making fun of my "*sacrifice.*" I'm in for a "Brown Stone Hall suit, short metre.
Bill. I'm going to town, to-morrow, Sam. will you come along?
Sam. Count me in, then. I *am* shabby.
——— ——— ——— ——— ——— THEY GO!
——— ——— ——— ——— ——— THEY BUY!

And as the long tales in the weekly papers say, the rest of it will be
"CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT."

For further particulars, look at the reduced prices of raiment at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON,
Late No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALE AT B. SCOTT, Jr.'s,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
ON WEDNESDAY, December 30, at 10 o'clock.

Balance of Stock, consisting of REAL AND IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, NETS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, ETC., and FANCY GOODS GENERALLY, to be sold without reserve.
Special accommodations for ladies. 12 26 3t

ASK FOR SIX MAGIC PICTURES FOR 25 cents. Big thing on the wall 12 23 3t*

STAMMERING CURED.—PHILIP LAWRENCE, Professor of Elocution, No. 147 N EIGHTH Street. 12 22 6t

BLANK BOOKS.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
IN
BLANK BOOKS
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Large Assortment of Well-Seasoned
BLANK BOOKS
Of all sizes and patterns, which are guaranteed to be of the best quality, and at greatly reduced prices.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
THIRD Street, Above Dock.

DIARIES FOR 1869.
Full Assortment of Clayton's and other Celebrated Publishers' Make of
DIARIES.
JUST RECEIVED,
200 Reams of Fine Letter Paper,
Selling at Reduced Prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Fine Pens, Knives, Pocket Books, Gold Pens, Playing Cards, Etc. Etc.,
In great variety of styles.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
Stationer, Printer, and Lithographer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
12 29 tuthst ABOVE DOCK.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' FINE CLOAKS,
Reduced One-Third to One-Half FORMER PRICES.
ALSO,
LADIES' FURS,
The whole of which they desire to CLOSE OUT in order to relinquish the Department.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 tuthfw PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
Headache—Dyspepsia—Costiveness.

If you suffer with Headache try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR, and be convinced that although other remedies have failed to cure you, this will give you instant and permanent relief.

If by over-excitement and fatigue your nerves have become so weakened that Headache admonishes you something more dangerous may happen, such as Palsy, Dimness of Sight, and other alarming nervous affections, then Marshall's Elixir, by giving tone and strength to your system, restores you to perfect health.

Whenever food which should be digested remains in the stomach, causing pain and uneasiness for the want of that principle which would render it easy of digestion, then by using Marshall's Elixir you will supply this deficiency and prevent its recurrence, and so be radically cured of Dyspepsia.

The stomach being thus cleansed from an unhealthy to a healthy condition, costiveness and the other attendant disorders of the bowels are of necessity prevented.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1·00 per bottle.
For sale by all Druggists.
Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Phila.
M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists,
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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
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STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

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WORKS OF ART.

MEMORIAL BRONZE
TO
WASHINGTO
AND
LAFAYETTE,
AT
BAILEY & COMPANY'
CHESNUT and TWELFTH St
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CHURCH'S
NEW NIAGAR
Will be Opened for Exhibition
On Thursday Morning, Dec. 3
Admission, 25 Cents.
EARLES' GALLERIE
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Stree
12 28 mwf5p PHILADELPHIA.

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C. J. PRICE
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 723 SANSOM STREET,
Directly opposite his old stand, where he w continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books a Periodicals, Etc.,
TO ORDER.

A large and entirely new stock of the b English Standard Literature just receive Architectural, Mechanical, and Scienti Books always on hand.

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CHESNUT STREET.
"The Cheap Popular Bookstore."

We are now selling the balance of our Ho day Stock at such low rates as to astonish o patrons.

All Books at Less than Publishers' Price

Sunday Schools. Public and Private Libr ries, Gifts for Teachers and Preachers, Gifts the Old and the Young supplied at the lowe rates in the city.

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THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE,
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At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ANNUALS,
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FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The best and most suitable Present for a friend the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIR PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STE LING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, wa *ranted* superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of differe brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEA HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Sing Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE DWELLING, NO 714 Spruce street. Lot 24 feet 9 inches by 250 fe to a 40 feet street. Stable on the rear. House an stable in thorough repair. Immediate possession.
S. WAGNER, JR.,
12 26 6t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, WITH O without Furniture, House No. 1905 CHESNU Street. Inquire on the premises.
12 26 stu 2t JOSEPH M. COWELL.

FOR RENT.

THREE COMMUNICATING OFFICES FO rent, either separately or together, in secon story of Building nearly opposite the new COMME CIAL EXCHANGE.
ALSO.
Desirable Offices, single and double in Building N 325 Walnut street, and in Office Building corner Dock and Walnut streets.
FACTORY BUILDING,
in the vicinity of Second and Walnut streets, also fo rent, containing either SIX or NINE ROOMS, wi the USE OF A STEAM-ENGINE. Apply to
JACOB M. ELLIS,
12 23 5t* No. 325 WALNUT Street, Office No. 2.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS FOR RENT.— No. 819 Spruce—FOURTEEN ROOMS. No. 928 N. Fifth—TEN ROOMS. Apply to
JACOB M. ELLIS,
12 23 3t* No. 325 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—SHOWY STORE, WITH GOO Cellar, No. 424 N. EIGHTH Street. Good Bus ness Location. Rent moderate. 12 28 6t*

$25 FOR 1792 CENT.—OLD COIN bought. Wanted all dates, 1791 to 1814 cen all half cents; all foreign coins. Coin Book, showi prices paid for coins, 25c. Coin Magazine (monthl 25c.
MASON'S COIN DEPOT.
12 26 3t* No. 50 N. TENTH Street.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street, 12 22 3

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Return of Secretary Seward to Washington—Washburne and Grant—Advices from Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Secretary Seward,

with Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, and M. Berthemy, French Minister, arrived from Auburn to-day, where they have been spending the Christmas holidays.

The Public Debt Statement

for December will show a decrease of about eight millions of dollars. The receipts from customs have been about eleven millions, and from internal revenue about the same. Both are less than last month, but as no interest was paid out during December, it is probable the reduction of the debt will amount to the sum indicated above.

E. B. Washburne

had a lengthy interview with Grant to-day, for what purpose is not known. It is supposed, however, to have been with reference to the recent conversations in newspapers, wherein Grant's alleged views on various subjects are set forth.

Grant's Policy—The General Makes Another Denial.

The despatch in yesterday's *Tribune* assuming to foreshadow General Grant's policy relative to the distribution of the Federal patronage, has been the theme of comment in political circles to-day. Grant's friends say it is without authority from him; and on the General's being shown the despatch to-day, he said it was on a par with the despatches in the New York *World* which prophesy a rupture between himself and Congress. The Republicans wonder how the story ever got into the *Tribune*, and many suppose that it had been intended for the *World*, and reached the *Tribune* by mistake. It is manifestly untrue, so far as it assumes to speak the sentiments of Grant.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Eastern Troubles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, via London, Dec. 29.—A circular from the Sublime Porte, just issued, confirms the report of the Sultan's refusal to participate in the projected conference if the Cretan question is to be discussed.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Russian Government denies having given authority to Greek merchant vessels to use the Russian flag for any purpose whatever.

A Collision Between Turks and Greeks Reported.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Reports have been received here of a collision between a band of invading Greeks and a Turkish force in the Turkish province of Albania, in which the Greeks were victorious.

Another Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The emigrant ship Starry Banner, for New York, was totally lost in a gale on December 21st, seven hundred miles west of the coast of Ireland. Forty-two people were saved on rafts and arrived at Boulogne, France. The captain and the rest of the crew and passengers, one hundred and twenty-two persons all told, are lost. Major Henry Joy, late of the United States army, and a passenger, was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of his fellow-passengers.

There is no mention of such a vessel as the Starry Banner in the usual marine authorities, which suggests the probability that later advices from Europe will mitigate the above startling details.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R	156⅞	West. Union Tel	33⅝
N.Y. and E. R	89	Toledo & Wab	58
Ph. and Rea. R	98	Mil. & St. Paul R	67
Mich. S.and N.I. R.	87½	Adams Express	48
Cle. and Pitt.R	83¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25
Chi. and N.W.com.	79¼	Tenn. 6s, new	69¾
Chi. and N.W.pref.	81½	United States	45
Chi. and R. I. R	117½	Gold	134¾
Pitts. F. W.&Chi.R.	112¾	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	117¾		

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—Robert Rogers had a final hearing on the charge of robbing the residences of W. W. Carryl, No. 1018 Walnut street, Thomas S. Newlin, No. 1510 Arch street, and Charles Ingersoll, No. 1026 Walnut street. He was committed for trial.

George Williams was sent below to answer the offence of burglary in entering and robbing the houses of W. H. Horstman, No 1600 Walnut street, and Seth B. Stitt, No. 212 West Logan Square.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERATION ought to have been introduced into the Decalogue as a moral and Mosaic semi-tone. It would not have had much deterring influence, perhaps, upon the grocery and provision dealers of New York, but it would have enabled adulteration to be regarded as a peculiar and distinct crime. For, according to the *World* newspaper, this crime has, in New York, been carried to its utmost verge. The evil called for redress; the readers of the *World* called for sensation; the proprietors of the *World* provided sensation in appointing a reporter, *alias* a "commissioner," to visit the groceries in certain parts of the city, to purchase coffee, sugar, tea, spices, etc., and to have them subsequently weighed by the test scales of the official inspector, and subjected to the chemical analyses of Professor Seely.

A commotion has therefore spread through New York and Brooklyn. It is discovered that stones are sold to us for coals; that ground peas are the last of the adulterated evils which descend to us in coffee; that mouldy ship's-biscuit is a large ingredient of our tea; and that our spices variously consist of "middlings," cayenne pepper, brown sea bread, common plaster, turmeric, yellow ochre, venetian red, ivory black, peas, beans, etc.

AN EXPLOSION AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, where *Humpty Dumpty* has been on the boards for several hundred nights, was the occasion, on Saturday night, of considerable hubbub in front of the house.

The explosion was caused by an escape of gas from the vault underneath the pavement. Only one man, the gasman of the theatre, was hurt in his endeavors to ascertain the cause, and he was only singed about the eyebrows. The outbreak occurred about 6 o'clock in the evening. But about half-past 9, when the theatre was full, the gas company sent a squad of men down to tear up a portion of the pavement over the vault and see that no danger resulted.

I am glad that the splendid silliness of *Humpty Dumpty* was sufficient to enchain the attention of the audience, and preserve them from outbreak.

The following memoranda will give you a good idea of our

STREET CAR AND STAGE LINE RECEIPTS in New York for one month:—

Fifth Avenue Stage Line	$19,628
Madison " " "	16,711
Broadway and Fourth Avenue Stage Line	15,500
Broadway and Twenty third Street and Ninth Avenue Stage Line	18,101
Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad	56,018
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	43,664
Forty-second and Grand Streets Railroad	29,939
East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad	58,255
Second Avenue Railroad	40,987
Third " "	108,587
Fourth " "	98,439
Sixth " "	54,723
Eighth " "	61,942
Ninth " "	7,851

THE BIG BURGLARY that was perpetrated on Christmas Eve is almost unprecedented.

Early in the night, certainly not much after 10 o'clock, one of the principal stores on Broadway was entered, the safe was blown open, and $10,000 worth was stolen in diamond necklaces, bracelets, opal brooches and ear-rings, emerald pins, and gold watches.

The store entered was the basement at No. 646 Broadway, kept by Mr. J. Edward Bylandt, auction and commission merchant. So expeditious were the burglarious artists that they left behind them their whole paraphernalia of chisels, wedges, jimmies, and saws.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

As an offset to the ignominious defiance thus bidden to the entire police force, a member of that mild dispositioned and blue-coated body positively succeeded in the capture of a notorious professional known among his brethren as

"SWEET SCENTED FLOWERS."

The idiosyncracy of "Sweet Scented Flowers," otherwise George Williams, is that he is always remarkably well dressed, and bears about with him a fragrance so fine and faint that nothing lives 'twixt it and odorlessness.

The offense of "Sweet Scented" consists in having robbed a stage passenger, named Dr. John H. Douglas, of a diamond pin valued at $350. It is in vain that George puts in the plea of being a clerk on a visit to the metropolis. He is known to the police, who are congratulating each other upon bringing him into closer acquaintanceship with them.

The new place of amusement known as

"THE TAMMANY"

is announced to positively open on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 30. Mr. Leonard Grover means to astonish the town, and if the susceptibility to astonishment survives here, he will astonish it. He has engaged more than one hundred performers, and has included in one evening's entertainment a great variety of amusements. Of all which I shall write an elaborate description, after having seen and heard them.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Beatrice."

Last evening Mrs. Scott-Siddons commenced a re-engagement at the Academy of Music, and appeared as "Beatrice" in Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing*. An audience which would have appeared large at one of the theatres was in attendance, and an evident disposition was shown to give the lady every encouragement. The press of the city is nearly unanimous with regard to the merits as well as the defects of Mrs. Siddons, and her status as an actress being thus fixed, the public will know what to expect in visiting her performances, and the critics can afford to praise her good qualities unreservedly without fear of being misunderstood.

Mrs. Siddons decidedly improves on acquaintance, and as we remarked in our first notice, her prepossessing personal appearance, attractive manners, and animated style will make her a favorite in spite of her deficiencies as an artiste. "Beatrice," like "Rosalind," is a character that requires abilities of a high order for a successful interpretation. The actresses who have obtained celebrity in these *roles* can be counted on the fingers, and they all stand or have stood at the top of their profession; and in witnessing Mrs. Siddons' personations it is impossible not to make a mental comparison of her acting with that of her predecessors. We were better pleased with Mrs. Siddons' "Beatrice" than we were with her "Rosalind." Her elocution was better, although still decidedly faulty, but she appeared to try and speak her sentences with just emphasis instead of singing them. The immaturities of style and manner of which we have spoken were also decidedly apparent, but Mrs. Siddons' conception of the part was good, and there was a brightness and sparkle about her acting which went far towards redeeming her most palpable deficiencies. Mrs. Siddons is ambitious, or she would not attempt the line of characters that she does, and she has fine abilities, or she would fail in spite of her handsome face and engaging manners; and if we decline to consider her as a thorough artist at this time, we are not without hope that she will become one when she shall have passed her novitiate. Some of the passages last night were exceedingly well rendered, as for instance the scene where "Beatrice" banters the masked "Benedick," and in the fourth act, where her womanly sympathies are aroused by the accusation against "Hero," and with all the energies of her nature she protests that her cousin is innocent. Her little love scene with "Benedick," after the sad wedding party had departed, and her inciting him to challenge "Claudio," were also excellent.

In fine, Mrs. Siddons has decided talents of her own, which, if properly cultivated, will render it unnecessary for her to rely upon her great grandmother's reputation, and if she will discourage the style of puffing that has been adopted in her case, and resolve to win the battle with fortune on her own merits, she will be much more likely to succeed.

The play last evening was creditably acted throughout, and Mr. Harkins, in particular, is entitled to very decided praise for his personation of "Benedick." In nothing that we have seen this gentleman do has he shown the same amount of ability. The part is one that actors of more reputation than Mr. Harkins have failed in, and we are therefore the more inclined to commend him for a bold, dashing, and very effective piece of acting. Mr. Harkins introduced some new readings which scarcely improved upon the accepted text, especially as they were evidently adopted on the spur of the moment to assist a defective memory. Mr. Davidge's "Dogberry" was good, but not equal to his "Touchstone."

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the farce of *Up for the Holidays* and the Christmas drama of *The Orange Girl* will be produced this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Circus troupe will perform this afternoon and evening. The engagement of this troupe will conclude at the end of the present week.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be given this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mrs. Scott-Siddons will appear this evening as "Rosalind" in *As You Like It*.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's opera entitled *Marriage by Lanterns* will be performed by the Pyne-Galton troupe; also this evening [illegible] opera of *The Waterman*. Dibdin's ballad opera "HIBERNICON," representing McEvoy's NEW "HIBERNICON," will be exhibited at Concert a tour in Ireland, will [illegible] ions from the works Hall this evening. Selections [illegible] will be given by of Irish poets and composers competent artists.

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS of the Germania Orchestra will be resumed to-morrow afternoon at Horticultural Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING

LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to $18 00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from $8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to $3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to $2 00

BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, sizes, styles, and qualities, for Gents and Ladies, can be found at either of the establishments of the firm of Woelpper & Brother, No. 27 N. Eighth street, or No 245 N. Ninth street. Don't miss going to them previous to making your holiday presents. Everybody in town knows the reputation of their stores, and consequently nothing need be said to produce the assurance that in purchasing in them the purchaser will procure the best articles at the cheapest rates. The many little things—the what-nots, the linens, the kerchiefs, the dressing trifles which pertain to feminine use—can all be bought at these establishments; and the display at them of collars, cuffs, hose, neckties, and shirts intended for gentlemen's wear is unrivalled. The Woelpper Brothers are wide awake and up to the times. They have expressed the determination, and most assuredly have kept it, not to allow any other houses in their line to surpass them in the quantity, quality, or price of their goods; and their constantly increasing patronage proves that the public appreciate their endeavors. Don't forget No. 27 N. Eighth street nor No 245 N. Ninth street.

YE SHIVERING MORTALS who stand in mortal fear of winter's blast and its accompanying ills, why don't you go to Alter's famous Coal Yard, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, and get the very best of coal? It is a domestic paradox why men and women will go stamping and fuming about the house because the slate, instead of coal, fire gives forth no heat, when Alter keeps constantly the cheapest and best of fuel. In such a gift as a ton, even more or less, of coal there is a merit which makes it doubly interesting to the recipient. Thousands of dollars are to-day being wasted on trifles, which, if but turned to some good account, by stocking some deserving poor man's cellar with Alter's coal, would greatly ameliorate misery in our midst; and he who is prompted to do such a kind act, not only to the poor, but to Alter himself, should remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.—On Wednesday morning next the closing-out sale of the immense and valuable stock of goods of Warburton, late No. 1004 Chesnut street, will take place at the auction room of B. Scott, Jr. No. 1020 Chesnut street. The catalogue will include large lots of real and imitation lace goods, embroideries, handkerchiefs, nets, gloves, ribbons, etc., and fancy goods generally. The goods will be sold without reserve. The ladies are particularly invited, as there will be special accommodations arranged for them.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFT greeted each of the numerous employes of Messrs. Felton, Rau & Sibley, the extensive varnish and japan manufacturers, of Nos. 136-140 North Fourth street. This firm has built up throughout the country an extensive trade in a department which was almost monopolized by New York and Boston houses, thereby contributing in no small measure to the prosperity of Philadelphia. Their business energy and foresight were shown, by their Christmas greeting to their employes, to be equalled by their generosity.

FOR the New Year table be sure and have a bottle of Speer's Port Grape Wine. It is a luscious, full-bodied, and pure grape juice wine; the principal wine used for parties and weddings. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Frederick Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, and all Druggists; and by Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut streets.

NO PRESENT would be as acceptable to a wife, daughter, or lady friend, as a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. Try the experiment, and the truth of our assertion will be evident in the eager satisfaction with which its advent in the household is hailed. For Christmas, New Year's Day, or *any* day, this is *the present* of all to make to a *lady*.

SKIN DISEASES—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT; so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability*; and the fact of its coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE, and PRICE.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TO AUCTIONEERS AND CLOTHIERS.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, unequalled in this city in style, fit, and make, which we intend to close out. It includes every kind of seasonable garments—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—is especially adapted to the holiday season. No better or more useful present can be found, and at the reduced prices at which we are running it off, will pay a good profit to any clothier for private sale, or any auctioneer for public sale, during the holiday season.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

FOR ANY HOUSE TO GET THE PRICES DOWN AS LOW as we are now selling all our CLOTHING, and the REASON for it can be very easily seen. An appraisement of the stock was made under direction of the EXECUTOR, and then it was determined to sell it at ONCE to make a quick settlement of the accounts of the former Firm.

To do this THE PRICES WERE ALL PUT DOWN, are that we GUARANTEE them fully TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, OR GOODS TAKEN BACK AND CASH PAID OVER AGAIN WHEN SHOWN TO BE OTHERWISE.

It will be remembered that our Style, Make and Finish is FAR BETTER than ordinary Ready-Made Clothing. Our large facilities always enable us to SELL CHEAPER THAN OTHER HOUSES; and now, under these special circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.

We have still a very large stock (at least $150,000 worth of Goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up all the piece-goods we had on hand. As before announced, we continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.

Store Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

EATON—TOWNSEND.—On December 28, by the Rev. William H. Furness, THOMAS A. EATON, of New York, to BELLE FAWCETT, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Townsend, of this city.

MEYERS—JACOBS.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev Phillips Brooks officiating, Mr. MARTIN MEYERS, JR., to Miss ELIZA JACOBS, only daughter of William Jacobs, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

BURNETT.—On the 28th instant, ELI S. BURNETT, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3925 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock.

DOMINIQUE.—On the 28th instant, Miss EMMA C., daughter of Charles Dominique, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Blyney, No. 1216 Parrish street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HALL, R. S.—On the morning of the 29th instant, R. S. HALL, in the 43d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PARAMORE.—On the 27th instant, EDWARD PARAMORE, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East Washington lane, Germantown, on Wednesday, December 30, instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Germantown Cemetery.

RORER.—Suddenly, on the evening of December 27, ALBERT RORER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1528 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday morning, December 31, at 9 o'clock.

SOUDER.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM M. SOUDER aged 70 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1030 Federal street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday evening, the 27th instant, MARY A. TAYLOR, wife of Alfred B. Taylor, and daughter of Peter Yeager.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 448 N. Sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Woodlands Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—This morning, Miss FANNIE WILLIAMS.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

1868. CHRISTMAS. 1868.

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Revelation in Spanish History.

The following review by the London *Athenæum* of a collection of letters, despatches, and state papers relating to negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the archives of Simancas and elsewhere, edited by G. A. Bergenroth, and recently published in London, contains some curious and interesting information:—

Among the scholars employed under Lord Romilly in raking up from many quarters the neglected materials for a true history of England, no man has done his work more bravely and thoroughly than Mr. Bergenroth. This gentleman was certainly lucky in the mine which he had to explore. Simancas was unusually rich in ore; and so far as Englihs story is concerned, it was all but virgin ground. In the old castle of Simancas lie the secret reports of what was being said and done in the English Court at a time when the English Court was England itself, in years before the Reformation took place; especially so as to the coming in of the Infanta Katalina, commonly called Catharine of Aragon, as to her marriage with Prince Arthur, her early widowhood, her second courtship, her married life as Queen, her trial and divorce and things which followed close on these events Mr. Bergenroth has turned his great opportunities to very good account.

In two volumes of Calendar, and in one volume of Supplement, he has opened these old state secrets for forty years—from the day of Bosworth field down to the date of Catharine's quarrel with Wolsey, when the proud Cardinal first suggested to the King a doubt of his marriage being good in law. For the first time we see what kind of men and women many of these rulers were. Harry of Richmond we knew, since his portrait had been drawn in immortal prose. These letters deepen the lines and heighten the color of Lord Bacon's portrait of King Henry, but the portrait remains unchanged in either outline or tint. Not so Fernando, Isabel, and Charles the Fifth. Of these princes we have now in our hands a new set of studies; and in future we shall need to have new portraits painted of these princes for our gallery of great men.

On two points of singular interest we meet in these Calendars with a surprise, which amounts to a shock. In the first place, Mr. Bergenroth finds reason to believe that Queen Juana of Castile, the Crazy Jane of romantic art, was *not mad;* and, in the second place, that her sister, Catharine of Aragon, was, during her residence at the English Court, as a young widow, not altogether blameless in her private life.

These curious points are worked out in a Supplement to the Calendar, whereby hangs a tale. Years ago, when Mr. Bergenroth was in the early stage of his work of reading and copying these secret records, he began to suspect that certain papers were being withheld from his sight, and though he could not guess how many, he could fairly guess with what purpose. Having sought in vain to get from the men at Simancas free access to the collection in their charge, he went to Madrid, saw ministers, and tried to persuade them that the throne of Spain could not be shaken by the publication of a few letters written four hundred years ago. Ministers smiled, but Spain is a slow country; years elapsed, and the Calendars were printed, before the orders from Madrid were practically obeyed at Simancas, and the papers, heretofore withheld, were laid on the table. Mr. Bergenroth saw at a glance that his work required in many points to be recast. Partial views had been taken, faults of character had been suppressed.

He had been led to form a higher opinion of Isabel the Catholic than she deserved. He had been induced to pass by some of the worst traits of Fernando. He had been absolutely deceived as to the story of Queen Juana. He had been purposely kept in ignorance of a charge made by the Spanish ambassador against Catharine, Princess of Wales. What was he to do? All these matters touch us nearly; most of all the matters of Queen Juana and Princess Catharine. Juana came within a thought of being Queen of England; and Catharine's troubles were connected with the awakening of our religious life. Mr. Bergenroth had no choice. With all their faults, his Calendars were in type, and he was bound to add in a Supplement the new matter, which corrected all that was amiss.

The new matter, being very curious and of great moment, he has given at full length; printing the original records, with a translation of such as are in old Spanish. It was found impossible, however, to put the whole of these papers into plain English speech. Some part of Fray Diego's correspondence has been veiled in Latin, for men of science.

As every one knows, Henry the Seventh, rather late in life, proposed to marry Juana, the young and beautiful Queen of Castile. It is universally supposed that when he offered his hand to Juana she was mad, and that the King knew she was mad. Hence much odium has been heaped on Henry's head.

On this subject Mr. Bergenroth has found hundreds of letters from Queen Juana, from her mother, from her son, from her daughters, as well as from her jailors and domestic priests. All these letters he has printed in full, so that the evidence on which he rests his new opinion is before the world. His inference from the facts is, that she was not really insane; her confinement being the result of a plot between her father and her son to rob her—in the interests of a great political purpose—of the rights which belonged to her by birth.

If this be a true report of the affair, it is a tale to beat the wildest romance of modern fiction out of the field.

Fernando and Isabel having closed the era of civil war in Spain by a marriage which united the crowns of Aragon and Castile, and having vastly increased their power by driving the Moorish dynasty from Granada, nursed the patriotic hope of leaving all these crowns, inherited by birth and won by the sword, on a single brow. They had only one son, the sickly Don Juan, whose flickering flame they had the misery to see waste away and finally expire. Leaving no issue of his own, Juan bequeathed his rights to his lovely sister Juana and her little son, Don Carlos. Now, as Queen Isabel was sickly, Juana was sure to succeed as Queen of Castile, while Fernando still reigned in Aragon; so that Spain ran the risk of being divided into two great kingdoms of the north, as of yore, with the chance of a fierce contest as to who should rule the newly-conquered kingdom of the Moors. Out of this difficulty Fernando saw one way, and only one way:—Juana must be sacrificed. If, on any pretext whatever, the princess' rights under the law could be set aside, so as to permit Fernando to govern all these States and territories until his grandson, Don Carlos, was of age, Spain might become a nation. How could her rights be set aside? Her birth could not be gainsaid; and her title being above debate, it was certain that when her mother died she would be proclaimed Queen of Castile by the estates of that kingdom. How could she, being Queen, be hindered from setting up her own court, her own council, her own government? In two ways: the membesr of her family might represent her as unsound in faith; and they might represent her as unsound in mind. Either would be a dreadful thing for a man to do against his child; but the King had no conscience; and his desire to see his country governed by one head was the ruling passion of his life. To make the game certain, he adopted both these ways; at first making a charge of heresy, afterwards a charge of insanity, and sustaining these abominable imputations by the singular and terrible inventions of the unburied corpse. Few things in story are so dramatic as this tale.

There may have been something in Juana's conduct to suggest the policy adopted by her unscrupulous father and her diabolical son. From girlhood she was pious, but her natural piety was not of the fashion most liked in Spain. She was neither gloomy nor slavish in mind; she had no love for her mother's inquisitors; nay, she refused to confess her girlish thoughts to men who came into her presence reeking from Acts of Faith. For these offenses she had suffered much. Her mother had given her over to the friars, who not only put her under severe restraint, but had actually stretched her by the cord. The fact is now proved, though it seems incredible. Isabel is generally thought to have been an indulgent mother; but we are now beginning to see more clearly into that lurid household in Medina del Campo. There is no doubt about the young Infanta having been put to the cord. The Marquis of Denia states it, not as a charge against Isabel, but as an ordinary thing—entirely to her credit as a Christian Queen.

After Juana's marriage with Philip, Archduke of Austria, she was accused by her family of leaning towards the new learning. They advised her to take a Spanish monk into her confidence. She knew that such a Father would be a spy, and she declined their gift. They said, and truly, that she was growing to be rather French in her religious sentiment; and it was repeated to her disparagement that she preferred a doctor from Paris rather than a friar from Valladolid about her court. Juana met these charges with a patient smile. She had nothing to say in answer. She neither defended her conduct nor changed her confessor. Philip was not much of a bigot; he seems to have respected, and even to have loved, his wife; but he was poor in purse, fond of show, devoted to pleasure, and longing to thrust his hands into the teeming coffers of Castile. In Philip's poverty and splendor Fernando found allies against his wife.

When Isabel died, Fernando seized the reins in Castile; asserting that his daughter, the new queen, was incapable of governing her State, and that the late queen had willed him to continue the government as before. Fernando spread a report that Juana was not only insane, but that she was kept a close prisoner by her husband in the Low Countries. Philip protested against these calumnies, both of which he charged upon Fernando in person, not without cause; and to justify himself by facts, set out for Castile in company with his lovely and spirited wife. At first Fernando threatened to resist his entry into Spain; and when Philip refused to stand back, he proposed to rush at him, like a Castilian bravo, with *capa y spada*—with cloak and sword. On seeing with how much enthusiasm his daughter was received by her people, a new idea struck him. Juana was popular; Philip was not popular. In such a fact he saw his chance. Philip was not only a stranger, wishing to put his hands into Spanish coffers, but was suspected by many people on account of those rumors, false in the main, of his having ill-used their Queen. Now Fernando sought an ally in Philip against Juana. Such a combination was not hard to bring about, for Philip, a man of coarse tastes, greedy of gain, ambitious in a bad sense, cared very little for his young wife, the mother of his heir, Don Carlos, and very much for a bevy of fat Flemish beauties who pestered his court, and cost him a great many doubloons. If Philip could be supplied with money for his pleasures, backed by a promise of power and show, he would not be the man to haggle about terms, especially with his wife's own father. Knowing this well, Fernando sent word to Philip that a party, headed by the famous Don Bernaldino de Velasco, Constable of Castile, was arming to expel them both, and to set up their Queen Juana as the sole ruler of her kingdom. Cardinal Ximenes, the bearer of this message, was to propose an interview between the two princes, at which they might consider the means of a common defense against Velasco; in other words, they were to contrive how they could best rob the Queen of her just rights. Ximenes was the man to manage such a treaty, and when Philip consented to meet his father-in-law for a secret parley, the Cardinal arranged the details. The two kings met at Villafafila; Philip dashing up in front of a troop of horse, Fernando trotting meekly on a donkey. They entered the village church alone. Those keeping watch at the door could hear their voices, but not their words. Fernando spoke much, and in a deep, charged voice; Philip mused, uneasy and perplexed; but their talk, though it lasted long, came to what Philip thought a happy end at last. The King of Aragon seemed very humble in his presence; and, with the exception of the young Queen's insanity, gave way to him on almost every point. Fernando insisted only that his daughter was mad, and therefore unfit to reign. It was a curious scene, that in the small white village church; alike in the cloud of Castilian horsemen, lounging outside in the sun; in the string of humble asses; in the crowd of eager listeners, who could not catch a word; in the sly old man and the mock-brilliant youth; in the Gospel open before them on the communion-table; in the papers of agreement to which they occasionally put their hands and seals. In this church of Villafafila, so kindly provided for them by a cardinal, they arranged that Philip was to have, so long as he lived, a great deal of money and power, and that Queen Juana should be declared incapable of governing her estates. In fact, Philip was to rule as King Consort—as long as he *lived.* Poor Philip! The two princes bound themselves—first by oath on the holy Gospels, afterwards by treaties properly drawn and signed—to take charge of the Queen's person, and to resist by their united forces any attempt to set up a government in her name.

These secret and iniquitous treaties being signed, Fernando made two moves in his game—one of which explained why he had gone to Villafafila on a donkey. First, he called Almazan, the apostolic notary, to his closet, and told him that, in going through the country without his guard, he had fallen into the hands of Philip, at the head of a great force, and been compelled to sign a treaty which his soul abhorred. The archduke, he added, was a tyrant and usurper, who kept the queen, his wife, a prisoner; but having, for his own part, escaped from Philip's power, he wished to make a solemn protest against the treaties which he had been made to sign, and to declare that he could never consent to his daughter being deprived of her liberty and her crown. Almazan made all this known in Rome and in friendly courts. Then Fernando took leave of his children, as he called them, Philip and Juana, exhorting them to love each other, and to live together in peace, as a good husband and wife should do. Then he sailed for Naples, in order to show the whole world that his words were sincere, and that he would not meddle any more with affairs of government in Castile.

Before leaving for Naples, Fernando sent a secret agent, one Moses Ferrers, to Philip; and one week after his arrival at court, Philip was dead. No one doubted that he had been poisoned; no one doubts it now. A few weeks after leaving Villafafila on his donkey, Fernando reaped the sole advantage of that treaty which he had signed and denounced. His daughter was considered insane, and incapable of ruling. He was the administrator of her kingdom in the interest of his grandson, Carlos, afterwards to be known as Charles the Fifth.

From this time, Queen Juana was a prisoner—first in the hands of her father, afterwards in the hands of her son. By order of these princes she was shut up with her jailors and her priests—she was never allowed to see the outside world—she was not suffered to speak with a strange person—she was carried through the country in midnight journeys—she was condemned to the companionship of her husband's corpse. Even of this last horrible detail there seems to be hardly any doubt. No evidence is found in these state papers that Juana voluntarily clung to the dead body of Philip. Some evidence to the contrary is found. The dead body was the instrument by which Fernando and Charles imposed on the ignorant Commons an idea of the Queen's madness—a midnight cortege, with funeral torches and trains of monks being no bad contrivance for impressing the imagination of a superstitious and romantic people. Philip's body was kept for many years in a chapel of the Convent of Santa Clara. Juana very often expressed a wish to visit the convent. She never once, of her own will, desired to see the chapel, much less the corpse. In fact, the whole affair would seem to have been a fraud, and Crazy Jane a fictitious figure, invented by Fernando, and continued by Charles the Fifth.

On the second subject illustrated by these Simancas papers—the private life of Catharine of Aragon as Princess of Wales—we are inclined to think, and we feel happy in being able to say it, Mr. Bergenroth has not been so successful as in the first. He found evidence in Spain which certainly seems to imply that Catharine led a life at the English Court, after Prince Arthur's death not altogether free from reproach. His case appears at first sight strong. Papers are kept back from him at Simancas. The fact creates suspicion. The documents withheld from his sight *must* contain something black. When he gets hold of them, he finds that the matter *is* black—no less than a charge, made openly and more than once, by the Spanish ambassador in London, that Catharine, in her conduct towards her confessor, a monk of low birth and bad reputation, is behaving as an honest woman should not do.

Mr. Bergenroth, it seems to us, might very well be startled by such a piece of news. This was no ordinary scandal, like the many infamous stories told against Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, which could be fairly imputed to political and religious hate. It was not the invention of a political enemy, of a religious rival. True or false, the accusation was launched by one of Catharine's own countrymen; by an official person, who was her father's servant. It was not given to the world; it was not meant to do her harm; it was reported to her own parents only, and in a confidential cipher. Whether true or false, the report of unbecoming conduct on Catherine's part was evidently considered by the Spanish archivists as damaging to the fame of their royal house.

Yet, despite all these appearances against her, we consider the Princess Catherine to have been more sinned against than sinning. Her confessor, Father Fernandez, was one of those proud and ignorant monks of her country who exalted their office beyond all bounds. He thought himself the first man in the Princess' household; and when Fuensalida, Knight Commander of Membrilla, came to London as Spanish ambassador, the proud monk and the haughty hidalgo began to spar. Fuensalida could not bear the fellow's insolence. Fernandez took his own course with his penitent; so that the ambassador soon found his relations with the Princess anything but pleasant. At first Fuensalida complained to the King his master that Father Fernandez exercised a bad influence over his daughter, and recommended that he should be recalled from a post which he abused. Catharine took the confessor's part in this quarrel—calling the Father her best friend and wisest councillor in her troubles, and throwing the blame of everything that was wrong on the ambassador. Then, Fuensalida threw out hints that the monk was abusing the confidence of his mistress in more ways than one. In fact, he said, the Father was a bad man, guilty of many sins, and that the Princess was not much better than the monk. Of what Fuensalida meant to suggest there can be no doubt whatever; and the Spanish archivists appear to have thought that papers which contain these details were unfit for the eyes of English heretics and enemies. But we think they prove no more than that an unseemly quarrel took place between a Spanish friar and a Spanish ambassador; that these eminent personages abused each other in good set terms; and that in their hate and violence they presumed to hint at things about the royal lady, whose honor it was their duty to guard from evil tongues, for which they had no grounds.

We think the papers now produced prove nothing worse against Catharine than a good deal of haste and temper; and we rejoice to think that this scandalous imputation on her credit comes to us, not from an English source, but from the royal archives and secret ciphers of her native land.

The Origin of Porcelain.

An apothecary's assistant at Berlin, John Frederick Bottcher by name, being suspected of alchemy, fled thence to Dresden, where the Elector, believing him possessed of the secrets of the transmutation of base metals, and their conversion into gold, placed him in the laboratory, and under the close surveillance of Tschirnhaus, who was seeking for the universal medicine. It was here that the contents of some crucibles, prepared for alchemical purposes, unexpectedly assumed the appearance of Oriental porcelain, which had been introduced into Europe from China, after the voyage of the Portuguese navigators around the Cape of Good Hope; and which was even then much prized by and only in possession of the wealthy. Augustus II appreciated the importance of the discovery of Bottcher, and removed him to the Castle Albrechtsburg, at Meissen, where, with an officer as a constant attendant, he was provided with every comfort and luxury, and with every facility for research, till in 1709 the white porcelain was produced; and in the succeeding year the great manufactory at Meissen was established, with Bottcher as director.

The secret thus discovered was carefully and jealously guarded; strict injunctions with respect to secrecy were enjoined upon the workmen. The establishment in the castle was a complete fortress; the portcullis raised neither day nor night; and no stranger allowed to enter, whatever the pretense. The chief inspector and all under him were sworn to the closest silence, with the punishment of imprisonment for life attached for divulging aught connected with the manufacture. Everywhere around the establishment was the warning motto—"Be Secret until Death."

Despite these injunctions and precautions, and even before Bottcher's death, which occurred in 1719, one of the foremen escaped from the manufactory, and, going to Vienna, was cordially received by Charles VI, and granted the exclusive privilege of manufacture for twenty-five years. Thence the process, so long a secret, spread over Europe, and the art, relieved from its cramping restrictions, and with the incentive of rivalry among various manufacturers, assumed its proper importance, and made its products available to all classes.—*Sloan's Architectural Review.*

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Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST-CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

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Besides a donation from the Government of 2,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company have already received $22,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

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By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

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And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

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JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

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And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1869,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN, free of Government Tax,

At the Company's office,

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Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered December 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

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Dec. 15, 1868. 12 17 thstulm

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WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

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Miss Bateman in Mosenthal's New Play, "Pietra."

From the London Times, December 7.

In Herr Mosenthal's new play, *Pietra*, Miss Bateman has achieved a success that worthily follows that of *Leah*, nor is there any reason to doubt the correctness of the statement made last night by Mr. Buckstone after the fall of the curtain, amid loud and unanimous applause, that the piece will be repeated every evening until the close of the lady's engagement on the 24th inst. Whatever question there may be as to the merits of the play considered by itself, there can be none with respect to the actress. Gradually and surely she raised her audience to a pitch of enthusiasm, which expressed itself at the end of every act, and more strongly than ever at the termination of the piece.

Although written by the same author, *Pietra* is totally dissimilar in character to *Leah*, being a *bona fide* tragedy, in the sense understood by our fathers, with dialogue written in blank verse, and spoken by personages in ideal costumes, altogether denoting a disposition to soar above that prosaic reality which has lately ruled the stage.

The action of *Pietra* is supposed to occur in Italy during one of the earlier struggles between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the historical person mentioned, though not seen, being the notoriously cruel Ghibelline Ezzelino di Romano. The scene is laid in and about a castle on the Brenta, belonging to Tiso di Competri (Mr. Chippendale), a zealous partisan of the Guelphs, whose hatred of the opposite faction has been nourished by the cruel death inflicted on his sons by Ezzelino. At the commencement of the story he has gained a signal victory over his enemies, and his sole surviving child, Pietra (Miss Bateman), trained in her father's animosities, has been searching that field of conflict in hopes of finding the body of a son of Ezzelino reported to be among the slain. Her nurse Marca, who has been her companion in the search, has given some signs of tenderness, and has thereby incurred the suspicion of Tiso's stern castellan, Gasparde (Mr. Howe), who is *ipsis Guelphis Guelphior;* but Pietra, who is equally without fear and without reproach, vouches for the integrity of her nurse. So completely occupied is her mind with thoughts of strife and faction that she turns a deaf ear to the wooing of her amiable cousin Leonisio (Mr. W. Gordon), deeming her heart wholly unlike that of the rest of her sex. Marca, when alone with her charge, ventures to intrust her with the portentous secret, that from the heaps of slain she has taken a youth, dying or dead, and has concealed him in her chamber, on account of his supposed resemblance to her own son. The decoration, representing the hall of the castle, changes to a picture of this very room, and here Pietra, who keeps her nurse's secret, beholds the lifeless form of the young Ghibelline. This sight inspires her with a strange emotion, which gains intensity when the youth, who is not dead, recovers from his torpor, and in a half-dreamy state addresses her in tones of admiration. Forgetful of the prejudices of her childhood she resolves to save him, and refuses to unbolt the door for the entrance of her father and Gasparde, till she has secured his safety by removing him to her own room, which adjoins that of Marca. With Gasparde, who at last enters with Tiso, she has more difficulty than she expected; for he has missed a young man, evidently of noble rank, whom he observed among the enemy's forces, and a track of blood convinces him that the object of his quest has been secreted somewhere in the castle by Marca. The attempt of Gasparde to enter her chamber she is able to resist on the plea of maiden modesty, and during the altercation that ensues Marca enters, who, knowing nothing of what has passed between Pietra and the young Ghibelline, fears that she has been betrayed, but is soon undeceived, when the curtain that concealed him is withdrawn, and the couch is shown without an occupant. The pursuers are about to retire to continue their search in another part of the castle, when Leonisio arrives with the intelligence that the missing man is Manfred, the natural son of Ezzelino, the murderer of Pietra's brother. Hence, when Pietra is again left alone, a revulsion occurs in her feelings, and it is in no soft mood that she accosts Manfred, when he reappears from his second hiding place. Manfred, perceiving the state of the case, desires nothing but death at her hands, but again her sentiments change, and as she hears the return of the pursuers she warns him back to her chamber. The Guelph and Ghibelline embrace each other, and thus ends the first act.

The decoration is not changed in the second, but we are still in Marca's room, when Pietra horrifies her nurse by revealing the fact that she is in love with the young stranger. They both, however, resolve to protect Manfred, and when he reappears he is counselled by Pietra to open an inner door in her chamber, and thence to escape through a crypt to the back of the Brenta, having first unlocked a gate with a key which he receives from her hands. The sound of a chapel bell on the opposite bank is to be the signal of his safety. No sooner is he fled than Tiso enters in a state of somnambulism, and increases the horror of Pietra by narrating the details of his children's deaths, and lamenting that the son of the murderer has escaped his vigilance. When he has recovered from his trance, Gasparde comes in with the tidings that a herald is at the castle gate speaking with Leonisio, and that Manfred is not yet discovered. Pietra's chamber must now be searched, and while Gasparde is engaged in that task, Leonisio brings in the herald's message, which is to the effect that Alberigo, the nephew of Ezzelino, and commander of his army, is ready to conclude a treaty of peace if Manfred is restored. Peace with the hated Ezzelino does not, of course, accord with the honor of Tiso, and he is greatly shocked to find that his daughter is more pacifically inclined than himself. A further compromising fact is the discovery in Pietra's room of a sardonyx, engraved with the arms of Ezzelino, and Gasparde now bethinks himself of the inner door leading to the crypt. Pursuit by that path is resolved upon, retainers are summoned, but just when the destruction of Manfred appears inevitable, Pietra, who has been in an agony of suspense, hears the chapel bell, which assures her of his safety.

In the third act Pietra, who has returned to her chamber from the crypt, whither she accompanied her father, is aroused from the reverie into which she has sunk by the strange information that the castle is about to be attacked by a party of Ghibellines, furnished, by the treason of Manfred, with the means of entering the gate by the river. Love now gives way to the intensest hate, and Pietra implores her cousin Leonisio to drag the base young man into her presence, if he is able to secure him. The last scene is the crypt, whither Pietra rushes to meet Manfred. She finds him mortally wounded by Leonisio, but with breath enough to tell her that the key was forcibly obtained from him by his cousin Alberigo. Thereupon, after the approved fashion of old tragedy, she stabs herself, and dies avowing to Leonisio her love for Manfred. In the German play the transmission of the key from Manfred to Alberigo is more clearly shown, but the compression that has reduced five acts to three involves the erasure of Alberigo's name from the list of *dramatis personæ*.

It is possible that the mere description of the plot of *Pietra* will cause some to regard the play as an attempt on the part of a Shakespearian German to produce a novel "Romeo and Juliet," varied from the older one by the fierce attributes with which the principal figure is endowed. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that it affords a canvas on which Miss Bateman is able to display all her power, and that in filling up the outline of Mosenthal she has achieved a creation of her own. That stern figure which appears at the beginning, and pertains to a heart that has never been touched by a tender emotion, seems likely to inspire respect rather than sympathy, till the ice is broken, and then all the varieties of passion are revealed by the artist till they reach their climax in the burst of hatred to which she gives utterance when Pietra believes Manfred to be false. This electrified the audience much after the manner of the famous imprecation in "Leah," and, like that, was followed by a scene which drew many tears. The grief of Pietra over the dead body of her lover, though the situation is by no means novel, is elaborated so as to produce a wonderful picturesque effect. A great point, too, is made at the end of the second act. By action rather than words Pietra has indicated the anxiety that she feels during the interval between the escape of her lover from the castle and the signal of the chapel bell. During much of the dialogue in this situation she is merely a watcher in the background; but she makes the audience share her anxiety until the outcry of rapture that follows the sound of the bell comes as a relief to all. The other characters of minor importance are fairly played, and we may give a word of especial praise to Mr. Kendall's performance of the youthful Manfred. But Pietra herself is the all-absorbing figure in the picture, and will doubtless be an important addition to the repertory of Miss Bateman.

"In the Secret."

A precedent for Mr. Disraeli's voluntary surrender in anticipation of an adverse vote in Parliament has been sought in the resignation of Lord Goderich (afterwards Lord Ripon) in 1828. It was rather, however, from internal dissensions in his own Cabinet than from any other cause that Lord Goderich retired. He had been accepted as a stop-gap Premier on the death of Canning, but, though an excellent departmental Minister, he was conspicuously deficient in the ability and spirit required for the leadership of rather a turbulent party at a critical time. His appointment of Mr. Herries, a politician of the Liverpool school, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had estranged a section of the Whigs who wished to see Lord Althorp at the Treasury. Domestic affliction added to his distress of mind, and when several of his colleagues threatened to desert, he resigned in despair after barely six months of office.

Another precedent of a voluntary resignation in anticipation of impending defeat is furnished by Lord North's career. The incident is described both in Wraxall's "Historical Memoirs" and in Lord Holland's "Memoirs." The account given by the latter is lively and amusing. He had the facts, he tells us, from his uncle Fitzpatrick. In the beginning of 1782 three successive resolutions, implying in substance a want of confidence in the Ministers, though varied in language to meet the rules of the House of Commons, had been proposed by the Whigs within a few weeks. Lord North had obtained a victory on each division, but his majority was constantly dwindling. From twenty-nine on the 27th of February it had fallen to ten a few days after, was one less on the 15th of March, and threatened to disappear altogether on a motion of Lord Surrey's for the dismissal of the Cabinet, which stood for the 20th. On that day the House was crowded with an anxious audience expecting a decisive struggle. It was known, however, to the chief men among the Whigs that the Premier had satisfied himself of the hopelessness of his position, and had persuaded the King reluctantly to permit his resignation. The substance of the victory, however, would not satisfy his opponents, who were anxious to have the show of it as well. They were anxious, therefore, that Lord Surrey's motion should come on before the resignation of Lord North was officially announced, "that his removal from office might be more manifestly and formally the act of the House of Commons." Lord North and Lord Surrey rose together. It was a race between them which should first catch the Speaker's eye. "After much clamor, disorder, and some insignificant speeches on order," says Lord Holland, "Mr. Fox, with great quickness and address moved, as the most regular method of extricating the House from its embarrassment, 'That Lord Surrey now be heard.' But Lord North, with yet more admirable presence of mind, mixed with pleasantry, rose immediately and said, 'I rise to speak to that motion,' and as his reason for opposing it, stated his resignation and the dissolution of the Ministry. The House, satisfied, became impatient, and after some ineffectual efforts of speakers on both sides to procure a hearing, an adjournment took place." Lord North's pleasantry, however, was not yet exhausted, and he had another opportunity of taking a good-natured revenge on his successful opponents. The day had been remarkably cold, with a fall of snow. When the House dispersed "snow was falling and the night was tremendous." Members, expecting a late sitting, had dismissed their carriages, and Mrs. Bennet's room at the door was crowded. Lord North was more fortunate. His carriage was at hand. "He put into it one or two of his friends, whom he had invited to go home with him, and turning to the crowd, chiefly composed of his bitter enemies, in the midst of their triumph, exclaimed, in this hour of defeat and supposed mortification, with admirable good-humor and pleasantry:—'I have my carriage. You see, gentlemen, the advantage of being in the secret. Good-night.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Old Challenge Accepted.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"About fifteen years ago a certain Father Roh, of the order of Jesus, exclaimed at the end of a series of missionary services held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, from the pulpit:—'If any one can produce before the juridical faculty of Heidelberg or Bohn a book written by a Jesuit in which, according to the judgment of that faculty, the simple axiom "The end justifies the means" is found, either in those or in similar words, I shall pay to that person who produces such a book one thousand florins Rhenish currency. Whosoever, on the other hand, without having produced this proof, ascribes to the Jesuits' order that disgraceful doctrine, either by word of mouth or in writing, him I declare to be a dishonorable slanderer.' Neither of the universities, however, feeling inclined to ask for the deposition of the sum mentioned, the reverend father repeated his offer from time to time at the different missions. Some one at last seems to have taken the matter seriously, and a very interesting 'case' will probably come out of it.

"A letter is going the rounds of the Swiss papers, addressed to this Father Roh, who at this moment happens to be in Switzerland, written by Dr. Franz Huber, of Berne, dated the 18th of October. It concludes as follows:—'Although I do not know how you, having taken the vow of personal poverty, can promise to pay a thousand florins, nevertheless I am ready to bring the demanded proof, if you are ready to stand by your public declaration, and will point out any juridical faculty to undertake the arbitration. I consider the latter point as necessary, since the Heidelberg faculty has replied to my question regarding it that it could not, as long as the desire to that effect was not expressed by both parties, undertake the arbitrament in the matter. I look forward to your equally public answer, and sign Dr. Franz Huber.' No reply has as yet been forthcoming."

A Travelling Dentist.

Remarkable character:—A travelling surgeon-dentist, who has taken a room in the North Adams House, and sticks up his advertising bills on the pillars of the piazza, and all about town. He is a tall, slim young man, six feet two, dressed in a country-made coat of light blue (taken, as he tells me, in exchange for dental operations), black pantaloons, and clumsy cowhide boots. Self-conceit is very strongly expressed in his air; and a doctor once told me that he owed his life to that quality; for, by keeping himself so stiffly upright, he opens his chest, and counteracts a consumptive tendency. He is not only a dentist, which trade he follows temporarily, but a licensed preacher of the Baptist persuasion, and is now on his way to the West to seek a place of settlement in his spiritual vocation. Whatever education he possesses, he has acquired by his own exertions since the age of twenty-one—he being now twenty-four. We talk together very freely; and he has given me an account, among other matters, of all his love affairs, which are rather curious, as illustrative of the life of a smart young country fellow in relation to the gentle sex. Nothing can exceed the exquisite self-conceit which characterizes these confidences, and which is expressed inimitably in his face, his upturned nose, and mouth, so as to be truly a caricature; and he seems strangely to find as much food for his passion in having been jilted once or twice as in his conquests. It is curious to notice his revengeful feeling against the false ones—hidden from himself, however, under the guise of religious interest, and desire that they may be cured of their follies.—*Hawthorne's American Note Books.*

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No. 103 JONES' Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
1 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·32 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. ,1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf				Leaves South Trenton.			
Friday, Dec.	25,	9	A. M.	Friday, Dec.	25,	1	P. M
Saturday, "	26,	9	A. M.	Saturday, "	26,	1	P. M
Monday, "	28,	11	A. M.	Monday, "	28,	3	P M
Tuesday, "	29,	12	M.	Tuesday, "	29,	4	P. M
Wed'day, "	30,	1	P. M.	Wed'day, "	30,	5	P M
Thursday, "	31,	1	P. M.	Thursday, "	31,	5	P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE.
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 8 30

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby instructed to direct the contractor to proceed forthwith with the construction of the sewer on Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, agreeably to an ordinance to authorize the construction of a sewer on Chesnut street, approved July 10, 1868, and the contractor or contractors shall be held harmless.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CLOSING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also,
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. 12 26 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CABINET ORGANS, MELODEONS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE SHOW-CASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, HANDSOME CHANDELIERS, LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning.

Dec. 30 at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very excellent assortment of Household Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor and drawing-room suits, covered in fine plush, reps, and hair cloth; 4 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; very superior dining room and library furniture; piano forte; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors; elegant walnut wardrobes; large show-case, silver-plated mountings; handsome bronze chandeliers; fine china and glassware; fine feather beds; large and excellent fire-proof safes by Evans & Watson; handsome English Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets; large cylinder air-tight stove; large and handsome play house; large and very fine accordeons, etc.

ELEGANT CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Also, 2 elegant walnut cabinet organs and 2 superior rosewood melodeons. 12 28 2t

Peremptory Sale on the Premises, No. 2041 Brandywine street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

January 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock at No. 2041 Brandywine street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including handsome walnut and haircloth parlor furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, fine feather-beds, hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture is nearly new and in good condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale.

NEAT MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, will be sold the neat three-story Brick Residence, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, 15 feet three inches front by 58 feet 3 inches in depth, to a four feet wide alley. The house is in excellent condition, contains eight rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

Clear of all incumbrance.
May be seen at any time. 12 28 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS MIRRORS, LADIES' FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

At 9 o'clock at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture, etc. 12 29 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES, HOLIDAY BOOKS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, ETC
On Wednesday Afternoon,
December 30, at 4 o'clock 12 28 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC
On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 31, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture; oiled walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; rosewood upright piano; French plate mirrors, handsome wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; china and glassware; beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, office furniture, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, handsome chandeliers, handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc. 12 29 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

MESSRS. WARBURTON & SON'S BALANCE OF STOCK,
TO THE LADIES, STOREKEEPERS, AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

B. Scott, Jr. will offer the balance of Messrs. Warburton & Son's stock, at public sale,
On Wednesday morning,

Dec 30, at 10 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, comprising real and imitation lace goods, insertings, embroideries, nets, illusions, ribbons, satins, gloves, and fancy goods generally.

Sale without the least reserve. 12 28 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's wear. 12 28 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY GOODS, STOCK GOODS, ETC.,
By catalogue,
On Wednesday Morning,
December 30, commencing at 10 o'clock. 1t

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthj

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SUICIDAL.

Charles Dickens' Sister-in-law Takes an Overdose of Morphine.

The Chicago *Republican* of Sunday last says:—

"Among the many gifts possessed by Charles Dickens as a wondrous delineator of the various phases of humanity, the one of all others in which he particularly excels is, perhaps, the portrayal of scenes in which the wearied soul of some tired earth wanderer breaks from its mortal fastenings and floats to its rest. The lifting of old 'Betty Higden' 'as high as heaven,' the beautiful, touching style in which the death of 'Little Nell' is depicted, and the thrilling manner in which 'Sidney Carton' is represented as freely giving his young life to save the husband of the woman he loved, are all notable instances of the great novelist's descriptive powers in the line mentioned. It is stated that he never wholly invents any of his characters or scenes; that they are all merely altered representatives of people that actually exist, of events that have really transpired. If such is the case, there is a possibility that had Mr. Dickens been suddenly dropped into Chicago Christmas morning he might have found all the materials ready at hand for an excellent story in his own peculiar vein, without having to go very far outside of his own family. The incident in question would hardly have furnished him the requisite points for a Christmas carol, a favorite theme of his just at this season of the year, for no less a subject than the death, under very peculiar circumstances, of his brother's widow, would have here claimed the attention of his fertile fancy and facile pen. At the time of Mr. Dickens' late trip to this country it was generally announced through the public journals that he had a sister-in-law residing, in reduced circumstances, in Chicago, and although the assertion was often denied by the greater portion of the Eastern press, it was still a fact, and when the distinguished literary visitor turned his face towards England again, almost the only blot upon his conduct in America was his steady ignoring of his Chicago relative, and his persistent refusal to visit her. Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens has resided with her three daughters for the past two years at No. 568 North Clark street, and although not living in an absolute condition of penury, it has been well known that she has not had the necessary means to sustain herself in the position she held in society prior to her husband's decease. For over eight months she has suffered severely from acute neuralgic pains in the head, and has been in the habit of taking large doses of morphine to produce her required amount of sleep. Last Thursday she was observed to be in great depression of spirits, and in the evening requested one of her friends, a Mrs. Barnet, to step to a drug store and procure some morphine for her, claiming to be in great distress from her old malady. The drug was obtained, and on retiring it seems that she swallowed a much greater quantity of it than usual, for at about 11 o'clock the next morning she was found lying dead in her bed. The body was discovered by Mr. Barnet, husband of the lady already mentioned. He entered the house through the backway, at the request of Mrs. Dickens' children, who had just returned from spending the night with some of their young friends, and being unable to get into their home through the front door, had applied to Mr. Barnet for assistance. An inquest was held upon the remains yesterday forenoon by Coroner Cleves, and a verdict rendered to the effect that the deceased came to her death by an overdose of morphine administered by her own hand."

GOLD COIN.

The Amount Now in This Country.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* shows that Senator Morton's estimate of the gold now in the United States is far too high. The Senator thought that the amount had actually largely increased since 1860, and might be now as high as $572,000,000; certainly above $400,000,000. The *Chronicle*, assuming that travellers in Europe have taken out as much as emigrants have brought in, and leaving out the circulation in the Pacific States, as of no use to the banks or the people of the Atlantic States, makes the following estimate:—

"Gold in Atlantic States in 1861	$165,000,000	
Product of mines for 8 years ending June 30, 1868	485,000,000	
Imports of specie for 8 y'rs ending June 30, 1868	141,900,000	
Total supply, 8 years		$791,900,000
Exports of specie last 8 y'rs	$548,100,000	
Sent from South during the war	15,000,000	
Total loss in 8 years		563,100,000
Stock in 1868		$228,800,000

"It would thus appear that the present stock of the precious metals in the Atlantic States is close upon $230,000,000. It is not to be supposed, however, that all this exists in the form of coin, nor even of coin and bars. A certain portion of the supply of gold and silver has been taken for commercial purposes. That form of consumption has been largely increased within late years, under the high duties on jewelry and plate, and perhaps could not be safely estimated at less than $10,000,000 per annum. Assuming this to be a full estimate, and deducting only $70,000,000 from the foregoing balance, we should have about $160,000,000 as the present stock of coin and bullion in the Atlantic States."

If there is so much gold in the country, where is it? It is difficult to account for much more than half of even that sum.—*N. Y. Post.*

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

The Will of the Late James Arnold, of New Bedford.

We have already announced the death of Mr. James Arnold, a prominent citizen of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and have noted some of his large bequests for public charities and other purposes. The Taunton *Daily Gazette* says:—

"Mr. Arnold was remarkable for his energy, liberality, and probity as a merchant, and possessed a princely fortune, the result of his honorable exertions, from which he bestowed bountifully at every call of charity. Mr. Arnold did not seek political position, the only office he held being that of one of the executive council during Governor Briggs' administration."

The will of Mr. James Arnold was made public on Friday, and the New Bedford *Mercury* contains a full list of its liberal provisions and bequests, from which we copy. The estate is valued at over $1,500,000, and is disposed of as follows:—The valuable estate in Providence is devised to his relatives in that city. His beautiful homestead is given to Hon. W. J. Rotch, on payment of $20,000. To the New Bedford Port Society, $6000; to the New Bedford Women's Reform and Relief Association, $2000; to Mrs. Abby Hunt, John J. Dixwell, Francis E. Parker, and Rev. Charles T. Brooks, $12,500 each; to Rev. Orville Dewey, Miss Mary Dewey, Rev. John Weiss, Rev. William J. Potter, Rev. John H. Morrison, Rev. Christopher Hussey, Mrs. Lydia M. Greene, Mrs. Harriet Savage, and Mrs. Helen Prescott, $6250 each; to W. G. Taber, Robert Taber, Henry A. Taber, Mrs. Hetty Smith, and Mrs. Sarah Chandler, $5000 each; to Rev. M. G. Thomas, Mrs. Robert C. Pitman, and Miss Mary Kent, $2000 each; to his gardener, Wellwood Young, $1500; to his coachman, C. E. Bacon, $1000; to his body servant, Charles Carter, $500; to his cook, $300; to two servants, $250 and $200. Of the balance, estimated at $1,200,000, one-fifteenth is made a trust fund, in the control of George B. Emerson, John J. Dixwell, and Francis E. Parker, of Boston, for the promotion of agricultural and horticultural improvements, or other philanthropical purposes; two twenty-fifths are made a trust fund, in the control of William J. Rotch, Henry Taber, and Oliver Prescott, for the benefit of the deserving poor of New Bedford. The remainder is given to the Rotch family and other relatives of decedent's wife.

About $80,000 was included in the special bequests, and nearly $100,000 more to the poor and needy of New Bedford.

The Grave of Houston.

The editor of the Palestine (Texas) *Advocate* has recently visited the cemetery at Huntsville, and says of the grave of Sam Houston:—

"To the shame of the State of Texas, there is not a stone at the grave to mark the place where the father and savior of Texas sleeps. It is a burning shame and disgrace on the State, and one we hope will no longer be suffered to remain. Let the convention or the legislature appropriate enough, and that too without stint, to erect a suitable monument to his memory. Should they fail to do this, let a public contribution be taken up at every election precinct at the first election held in the State for the purpose of erecting the monument."

THE FRANKING SWINDLE.

A Card from the Hon. W. S. Lincoln.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir:—In your issue of the 25th you say:—"Among the public documents sent free through the mails under the printed frank of the Hon. W. S. Lincoln, of Owego, N. Y., are the circulars of a book-publishing concern in this city. If this petty bit of swindling is perpetrated without Mr. Lincoln's knowledge, we think he owes it to himself to say so."

In reply I do say most emphatically that the first I ever heard of this firm, or any other firm, using my *fac-simile*, was when in November last I received through the dead letter office a large package of the circulars of Dimmick & Co., No. 39 Nassau street, New York, sent out in envelopes on which was printed my fac-simile frank. I at once wrote the Postmaster at New York city and the First Assistant Postmaster-General, advising them that the same was a forgery, and asking that the guilty parties be arrested and punished.

I found also that an attorney was using this forged frank in sending out his circulars, and I reported his case also to the same officials.

I know nothing of any of these parties, never having heard of them but by these circulars.

I learn at the Post Office Department that the frank of other members and Senators has been used in the same manner to advertise lottery schemes; and these several cases show clearly the impropriety of using a *fac-simile* stamp in franking, although such stamp has been long in use in all the departments and by the postmasters of large cities.

The Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives has instructed its chairman to report a bill prohibiting the use of such stamp, and it is hoped this mode of swindling will be ended.

The only way to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining is to abolish franking entirely, and compel all persons to pay their own postage.

To take the privilege away from Senators and members of Congress, and pay them a fixed sum of money in lieu thereof, would be simply taking money out of the Treasury and paying it to the Post Office Department, and the Government would be poorer the exact amount thus paid, for no reduction would be made in the expenses of transporting the mails. Very much of the mail matter now sent free is sent because it is free, and an allowance of money would not probably be used as freely as the frank is.

During the last canvass several million speeches were transmitted through the mails free. These speeches were purchased and paid paid for by the members who sent them, and would not have been sent if they had been subjected to postage. Their going did not increase the expenses of the department one cent, nor would such expenses have been any less had they not been sent. Respectfully yours,

W. S. LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1868.

General Grant's Railroad Policy.

It is worth while to explode another of the sensation despatches, which described Grant as pitching into the policy of issuing bonds to the Pacific Railroad companies. By a letter received here to-day from Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, it appears that Pomeroy himself is the Senator who had the conversation with Grant at the same time that Mr. Ames had the talk. Senator Pomeroy states that during that conversation Grant never uttered a word hostile to the Pacific Railroad interests, and that he merely spoke generally of the necessity for economy in the administration of the Government. It may be safely stated that this is about the whole truth of the story, which was designedly exaggerated and magnified to accomplish a certain purpose. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Volcanic Action.

Professor Palmieri, of Naples, has communicated the following to the journals of that city:—The cooling of the lava of Vesuvius having been the signal for an eruption of Ætna, many persons will probably desire to know what the former is doing while Mongibello is on fire. These two volcanoes, which have nearly always existed independent, appear lately to have established some sort of unison. On the night of the 26th of November the last current of molten fluid descended from the first-named mountain, and on the 27th a majestic and dazzling crest appeared on the Sicilian one. The ten cones of eruption of Vesuvius instantly lost their frightful activity; but the small crater which had been formed about half way up the great cone still emits much smoke; at night there are luminous reflections. The summit of the elevation where the small cone of 1868 was situated has disappeared, and that of 1867, which has lowered considerably, still allows much smoke to escape, accompanied by some noise. The heat is intense in all the higher steaming crevices.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
SNYDER & CADWALLADER,
12 15 1m 8p No. 930 ARCH STREET.

TERRAPIN.

200 DOZEN FINE TERRAPIN,
Just received and for sale by
M. MEAGHER & CO.,
12 22 8trp No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.
Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELO"   "KE

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Inauguration of the New Democratic Regime.

At noon on Friday next, the 1st day of January, 1869, Daniel M. Fox, Esq., will be inaugurated Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, as the successor of the Hon. Morton McMichael. At the meeting of Councils held on December 21, in accordance with a concurrent resolution previously passed, a joint special committee of five from each branch was appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. King, Plumly, Jones, Hodgdon, and Fox, of Select Council; and Messrs. Hetzell, Campbell, Harrison, J. C. Martin, and W. B. Hanna, of Common Council—6 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

Daniel M. Fox, Esq.,

the new Mayor, was born in June, 1819, in the old district of the Northern Liberties, and has dwelt in that portion of the city all his life. He comes of a noble line, that is, according to American estimation, for his grandfather, David Miller, was one of those heroic patriots of Revolutionary days who fought and bled for independence. Of his youth we say nothing. On reaching manhood he selected the profession of a conveyancer, has steadfastly adhered to it, and in its practice has attained considerable fame and success. He has held several public positions—School Director, member of the Board of Health, director or trustee of Girard College, and member of Select Council. In these various positions he conducted himself with unimpeachable integrity and fidelity, giving satisfaction first to his immediate constituents and then to the citizens at large. The cause of general education ranks him as one of its earliest, most strenuous, and most powerful supporters. He has ever believed in education for the masses, rightly judging that, as ignorance is the mother of crime, enlightenment prevents it. His long residence in our city must necessarily have made him thoroughly acquainted with our affairs, taught him our municipal wants, pointed out our municipal abuses, and guided him to the proper measures for their alleviation. As mentioned, having had some experience in public life, he has turned it to some profit—has acquired an easy, pleasant, fluent way of speaking, and drilled himself to that suave demeanor so taking with the masses. Unquestionably, he naturally possesses a kind heart—a grace manifested in almost his every action and word. To the poor he has always been a warm and ready friend, and this fact alone should commend him to favorable consideration. In private life his character has been unblemished. While recognizing the many necessary evils of a great city, the very purity of his own morals gives the assurance that, so far as may be, he will soften the repulsive features they publicly display; and by inaugurating one or two needed reforms, do away with many of those nuisances about which our citizens loudly and justly complain. In all his previous relations and transactions he could be relied upon for punctuality and probity, qualities which have reacted upon himself to the effect of amassing him a handsome competency.

In 1862 Mr. Fox was the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty against Alexander Henry, and again in 1865, against our present Mayor, his Honor Morton McMichael. In 1862, although Mr. Henry was then already seated, and consequently, according to all common-sense experience, stood far the better chance, having under his control, were he disposed to use them, the various city departments, and being withal a very popular man, Mr. Fox ran up to the average vote of his ticket. In 1865 he gained a thousand votes on the average of all the city and county candidates except Major Weaver, running ahead of Linton, the Democratic candidate for Surveyor-General, and General Davis, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General—the last of whom was regarded as a pet of the soldiers.

In the October election of this year he, for the third time, was the Democratic nominee for the Mayoralty, being opposed to General Hector Tyndale, the Republican candidate. The vote stood as follows:—

For Fox	61,517
For Tyndale	59,679
Majority for Fox	1,838

It will be remembered that contests have been entered in the case of Mr. Fox, in common with all the other Democratic candidates who received certificates of election. These contests are now pending, making but very slow progress, and will, in all probability, consume months before a final determination. What their issue will be, let time disclose.

The New City Councils.

On Monday next, at noon, the new City Councils meet for organization. The following is a list of the members of the Select Branch, with their addresses, Democrats being printed in _italics_, and new members indicated by an asterisk:—

Ward.

1. Thomas A. Barlow, No. 1332 S. Fifth street.
2. _Dr. C. E. Kamerly_, S. W. corner Third and Federal streets.
3. _*John C. McCall_, No. 112 Fitzwater street.
4. _Henry Marcus_, No. 720 South street.
5. _*John Cochran_, No. 209 S. Sixth street.
6. _Patrick Duffy_, S. E. corner Fifth and Vine streets.
7. John A. Shermer, N. E. corner Eighth and South streets.
8. Alexander L. Hodgdon, No. 1015 Spruce street.
9. William S. Stokley, No. 1222 Filbert street.
10. A. H. Franciscus, No. 1529 Arch, or 513 Market street.
11. _Samuel G. King_, No. 352 N. Second street.
12. _George W. Plumly_, No. 209 N. Fourth street.
13. Alex. M Fox, No. 888 N. Sixth street.
14. David Cramer, Nos. 1113 and 1125 Brown street.
15. John J. Kersey, No. 1920 Green street.
16. _James W. Hopkins_, No. 925 N. Sixth street.
17. _Joseph H. Hookey_, No. 1245 N. Second street.
18. William Bumm, Race street wharf, Delaware avenue.
19. James Ritchie, No. 1624 American street, above Oxford.
20. *Charles H. Harkness, No. 1412 N. Fifteenth street.
21. Charles Thomson Jones, No. 131 South Fifth street.
22. William F. Smith, No. 631 Chesnut street.
23. Edward A. Shallcross, No. 723 Arch street.
24. Samuel W. Cattell, No. 3947 Market street.
25. _James McCutcheon_, corner of Ann and Amber streets.
26. Robert Armstrong, No. 1416 Christian st.
27. *Hugh McIlvain, No. 3221 Chesnut street.
28. _William L. Morison_, Falls of Schuylkill.

Republicans, 17; Democrats, 11.

The members of the Common branch are as follows:—

Ward.

1. William Calhoun, No. 1528 South Sixth st.
   *Daniel M. Blackburn, No. 728 Morris street.
2. _*Geraldus B Stockdale_, No. 307 Wharton st.
   *Isaac Griffiths No. 439 Wharton street.
   *Thomas Hamilton, South Fourth street.
3. _*William H Fagen_, No. 723 Arch street.
   *George H. Nickels, No. 410 German street.
4. _*Wm. Mountain_, Shippen street, above Third street.
   *David J. McClain, Shippen street, above Eleventh street.
5. _*James F. Dillon_, No. 323 South street.
6. _*Alexander M. Grant_ No. 42 North Second street.
7. John Bardsley, No. 2110 Lombard street.
   John V. Creeley, No. 425 South Fifteenth, or No. 735 Walnut street.
8. John C. Martin, No. 248 S. Eighth street.
   *John Rice, No. 129 S. Seventh street.
9. John Fareira, No. 718 Arch street.
   *Walter Allison, No. 24 S. Eighteenth street.
10. William B. Hanna, No. 204 S. Fifth, or No. 243 N. Twentieth street.
    *George W. Hall, No. 250 N. Eleventh street.
11. _Anthony Campbell_, No. 446 N. Front street.
12. _*Wm. T. Ladner_, No. 531 Dillwyn street.
13. Abraham Kline, No. 917 Green, or Nos. 215 and 217 N. Third street.
    John L. Shoemaker, No. 621 Vine, or 325 N. Sixth street.
14. Henry C. Oram, No. 1210 Spring Garden, or Fifteenth and Hamilton.
    *Ellwood W. Leighton, No. 1324 Coates st.
15. George W. Smith, No. 603 N. Eighteenth, or No. 42 N. Third street.
    Robert M. Evans, No. 46 N. Water street.
    *Henry Huhn, No. 811 N. Sixteenth street.
    Richard M. Shields, No. 1511 Spring Garden street.
16. _John Hay_, No. 8 N. Water street.
    George J. Hetzell, No. 155 Dock street.
17. _John J. Stuhl_, No. 309 Girard avenue.
    *John Canning, S. E. cor. Thompson and Cadwalader streets.
19. Daniel W. Stockham, Norris and Claiborne streets.
    Samuel F. Gwinner, No. 610 Richmond, or No. 619 Walnut street.
    Daniel P. Ray, No. 112 N. Third, or No. 1114 Palmer street.
19. Nicholas Shane, No. 2143 N. Fifth street.
    Charles A. Souder, No. 1812 N. Front, or No. 244 N. Delaware avenue.
    *Daniel Currie, No. 128 Oxford street.
    *William F. Miller, No. 203 N Third street.
20. Henry C. Harrison, No. 934 Franklin, or No. 527 Master street.
    Joseph F. Marcer, No. 915 N. Twelfth, or No. 624 Walnut street.
    *William S. Allen, No. 1439 Marshall street.
    *James Jenner, No. 2063 Ridge avenue.
21. *James Bowker, No. 4367 Main street, Manayunk.
22. Louis Wagner, No. 204 S. Fourth street.
    Jabez Gates, Germantown avenue and Bringhurst street.
23. Samuel C. Willits, Holmesburg P. O.
    Amos R. Ellis, Frankford P. O.
24. _Samuel P. Huhn_, No. 3729 Market, or N. W. cor. Forty-first and Haverford streets.
    Isaac W. Vanhouten, Race street, below Thirty-third.
25. _Charles Judge_, No. 1508 Edgemont street.
26. George A. Shisler, Rope Ferry road, below Passyunk road.
    James S. Stewart, No 1524 Shippen street.
    *John B. Parker, Broad and Federal streets.
27. *James M. Sellers, No. 224 S. Fourth, or No. 500 S. Forty-second street, W. P.
28. George W. Myers, No. 1818 N. Twentieth street, near Berks.

Republicans, 40; Democrats, 18.

The following is a general summary of the two branches:—

	Select Branch.	Common Branch.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	17	40	57
Democrats	11	18	29
Republican majority	6	22	28
Total	28	58	86

The following are the names of the Republican nominees for officers of Councils, all of them being renominations:—

Select Council.

President—William S. Stokley, of the Ninth ward.

Clerks—Benjamin H. Haines and Robert Bethel.

Messenger—Mortimer Johnson.

Common Council.

President—Joseph F. Marcer, of the Twentieth Ward.

Clerks—John Eckstein and Abraham Stewart.

Messengers—James Zimmerman and Gavin Neilson.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

500 shares Story Farm Oil Co.	¼ ct.
500 shares Royal Petroleum Co.	1¼ c's.
10 shares Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	$10
11 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$56
$80 scrip Continental Insurance Co., 1865	45 per ct.
$25 scrip Continental Insurance Co., 1866	40 per ct.
$25 scrip North American Fire Insurance Co., of New York 1864 and 1865	12 per ct.
$700 Salem Coal Co. 7 per cent. First Mortgage Loan	15 per ct.
100 shares Commonwealth Oil Co.	¼ ct.
500 shares Old Burning Springs Oil Co.	6 cts.
200 shares The Eureka Oil Co.	½ ct.
100 shares Lawrence Salt and Coal Co.	¼ ct.
50 shares Oak Ball Oil Co.	1 cts.
4 shares Mercantile Library Co.	$7 50
100 shares Consolidation National Bank	$44
20,000 shares East Sandy and Hall's Run Petroleum Co.	1-100.
6000 shares Oil City Petroleum and Refining Co., Venango county	3 cts.
All that mortgage for $6357, secured by 137 acres of land in Bethel township, Fulton county, Pa.	$50
1250 shares Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company	12 cts.
1000 shares Caldwell Oil Co.	5 cts.
864 shares Philadelphia and Youghioheny Coal Company	10 cts.
1500 shares Ætna Oil Co.	2 cts.
1667 shares Branson Island Oil Co.	½c.
2666 shares Winslow Oil Co.	½c.
OTSEGO, No. 967—Genteel Brick Dwelling	$1475
ARCH, No. 731—Modern Residence	$21,000
FRONT (north), No. 347—Brick Dwelling	$3300
ARCH, No. 2[illegible]6—Store and Dwelling	$5050
GROUND RENTS—$60 a year each	$910 each
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—39 Acres of Land	$15
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—94½ Acres of Land	$18
TEXAS—408⅓ Acres of Land	$185

ARRESTED.—Edward Jackson was arrested yesterday by Chief Lamon and Detectives Taggart and Smith, on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the store of the Dunseith Bros., No. 1019 Walnut street, on Christmas night. Some of the goods were recovered.

A RETORT.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., Tells Why He Incarcerated Mr. Bowles.

AT HOME, BOSTON, MASS.—CHRISTMAS DAY.

On the 28th of November last, "Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass." published an editorial, headed "The New Hero of Wall street." It was devoted to a bitter, abusive, untruthful, and unprovoked attack on my origin, vocation, habits, personal appearance and family afflictions. For example, with a reckless disregard of truth and railroad possibilities, Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., said:—"But Fisk has probably ruined the Erie Railway while piling up a fortune for himself. The multiplication of its stock has been fearful! From $30,000,000 of nominal capital a year ago it has now been raised to $60,000,000 or $70,000,000, and what there is to show for the difference beyond some worthless securities of the Hartford or Erie road, it is now impossible to say." Were it not consistent with my well known good nature and forgiving disposition, I should unhesitatingly pronounce "Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.," an abandoned falsifier or a fool, on that single statement. Further on, the Springfield *Republican* has asserted its capacity for wholesale slander by the following astounding calumny on the bench and bar of New York: "Nothing so audacious—nothing more gigantic in the way of real swindling has ever been perpetrated in this country—and yet it may be that Mr. Fisk and his associates have done nothing that they cannot legally justify, at least in the New York courts, several of which they seem wholly to own. Mr. Fisk's operations are said to be under the legal guidance of both David Dudley Field and Charles O'Conor, and now both Judge Barnard of the State, and Judge Blatchford of the United States Court, back up and help on his proceedings." The alleged indifference of the New York city authorities to the incarceration of "Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Massachusetts," was not, you will see, entirely unjustifiable. Culpable as I am in selling "silks, poplins, and velvets by the yard," the generous nature of "Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Massachusetts," is not finally and utterly turned against me until he ascertains that I am guilty of having a father who is unhappily an inmate of a lunatic asylum. This sours all the milk of human kindness in the breast of the Springfield moralist, and he prophetically consigns me to a "madhouse or a State prison." Under the circumstances, Messrs. Editors, don't you think I had cause to feel vexed with "Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.?" In order to protect my rights I appealed to the law, which is the highest expression of human wisdom for the good government of mankind. If any error has been committed, those who made the law committed it. I regret that the wife of "Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.," was disturbed or even annoyed by her husband's temporary absence. As for the sympathy of the sycophantic horde of office-seekers and small-beer editors who clamored around the jail gates for their comrade's release, their abuse I expected, and am indifferent to. Mr. Bowles proposed the game himself and I bowled him over the first innings. I think it will be generally conceded that I have as much right to defend my personal character as any newspaper has to attack it. At all events I shall do so with the most unflinching determination until it is proved to the contrary. Mr. Bowles need not fear but that I will bring him to a trial before a judicial tribunal, and then "let justice be done though the Heavens fall." And these are a few of the reasons, Messrs. Editors, why I arrested and locked up "Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass." Your obedient servant,

JAMES FISK, JR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1·50 to $35·00.
WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER
BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
9 1mws8m Open Evening.

THIRD EDITION

BOSTON.

The Reception of Speaker Colfax at the Hub.

A Fire and Loss of Life at Chicago.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—This morning a fire broke out in the house No. 49 Franklin street, in this city, which originated from the careless use of kerosene. Three men and a woman escaped from the windows of the fourth story to the roof of a two story building, and escaped with slight injury. Wallace and Louis Card, brothers, joined hands and leaped headlong into the street. One was instantly killed, and the other died in fifteen minutes afterwards.

Crime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Thomas Eagan was arrested last night in Jersey City for stabbing and inflicting several severe wounds on Patrick H. Feary. Eagan claimed that he was first assaulted by Feary with a knife.

A German sailor, named John Passkill, was stabbed to the heart and instantly killed, early this morning, at a dance-house on Grand street, Hoboken. Arniel Housemann, Gustaff Sindermann, Christopher Glade, John Stubber, Fritz Glade, John Hopde, Clausse Junge, Jacob Schmidt, and others, were arrested as participants in the assault. Clausse Junge was identified by a woman as the one who stuck the fatal blow.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 29—P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account; United States five-twenties, 74⅝. American stocks easier, but not lower.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Bourse closed quiet last evening. Rentes, 69f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10⅞c.; middling Orleans, 11d. Breadstuffs unchanged; Lard, 65s.; Turpentine, 27s.; common rosin, 5s. 6d. Tallow, 48s. 3d.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Cotton buoyant on the spot, 124f.; afloat, 123f.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The steamer Atalanta arrived on Sunday.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—Arrived yesterday, steamer City of Paris.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer.

Wheat is firmer, but not higher; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 10d.@10s. Corn, 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. Peas are easier, but not lower.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa from Liverpool, and reports, on 19th inst., in lat. 44 50, long. 46 55 encountered a heavy gale from the northwest, breaking her rudder-head. At 4 P. M., on the 20th, in lat. 44 36, long. 50 17, parted her rudder chains, and from that hour until her arrival here her steering apparatus has consisted solely of spars. The hull and cargo are uninjured.

The Hill Murder Case.

[*Continued from second edition.*]

Question. Having experimented with pokers, trying to fracture skulls, state whether it is possible, in your opinion, to do it without bending the poker?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q. Have you experimented with a similar poker upon a human skull, with a view of ascertaining if it were possible to fracture it without bending the poker, and in your answer state the proportionate thickness of the skull experimented upon with the aggregate human skull.

Objected to, and objection sustained.

(A leaden dipsy was handed to the witness.)

Witness—Having read Dr. Shapleigh's testimony, I think the wounds could have been inflicted on Mrs. Hill's head with a similar instrument.

Cross-examined—All the wounds might have been inflicted by such a weapon, but this weapon would also have been misshapen; this wound in the temple bone could not have been inflicted without bending the instrument, because the material is soft and would have shown cuts from the contact with the sharp bones; it is possible to have inflicted that wound with the angle of the poker; it is also possible to drive the tongue of the poker into the temporal bone; there is authority in Gross' Book of Surgery for the fact that a penetrating wound can be made in the temporal bone with a poker; but the tongue would make a clean hole; if, after the table of the bone has been broken, and the blows are continued on the same point, the fracture would be comminuted; if after that the body has been thrown out of a window and falls upon that side of the forehead it might increase the comminuted fracture, but I should rather think it would run a fissure from this wound across the skull; there is no more reason that by repeated blows with a dipsy a wound extending into the brain could be made than that it could be made by that poker; but I do not think it would make a wound whose length and depth could be measured; if it were to strike a fragment of bone and drive it in, such a wound might have been inflicted; the cuts upon the scalp might have been made with a dipsy; the more the dipsy was struck upon the skull the more it would become flattened; it could not make an incised wound of the skin only, for it would crush the skull, nor could an incised wound have been made by this poker; the temporal bone is the weakest point of the skull; I cannot say that the skin at that point is thinner than upon the parts; if that poker had been used upon the skull it would not of necessity have shown blood; unless the branch of a large artery is opened a contused wound bleeds less than an incised wound; I think it almost impossible that these wounds could have been inflicted with this poker without the poker having blood upon it; the woollen cap on her head soaked blood rapidly; so I think the question of blood upon the poker depends upon the rapidity of the blows and soaking; because a skull is thick it is not necessarily strong; an old skull is weaker than a young one, because there is more earthy material in it; there is in the books authority for the fracture of a skull with the fist and ordinary walking stick; I would very readily imagine that a blow with a bottle would fracture a skull; I should say this was a death from shock and hemorrhage; it is death from direct injury, of course, when the brain is penetrated; when there has been loss of blood, that which last flows will coagulate most rapidly; blood does not, as a rule, coagulate in the human body until four or five hours after death; but it may commence within fifteen minutes; if a cut is made in a body dead but fifteen minutes it would bleed, unless all the blood in the body was coagulated; yesterday I saw a body bleed from the head three days after death; it is a rule that blood remains fluid in the head longer than any other part of the body; on Christmas day I saw a body bleed nineteen hours after death; it is not the rule that blood coagulates fifteen minutes after death; the rule is that it begins to coagulate within five hours; blood will coagulate in the open air in from one to thirty minutes; the coagulation of blood upon the surface of the wound will retard the flow; twenty-one pounds of blood have been taken from a decapitated body; if the blood is partly fluid and partly clotted, stepping into it might throw it up two feet; this of course depends upon the degree of coagulation, the weight of the person stepping and the manner of the stepping; I do not think a person could step in the blood without getting blood upon the boots; I found blood upon the shank of the prisoner's boot, and, perhaps, a spot upon the sole; I think it possible blood might have been thrown perpendicularly up by stepping into it; there are spots upon the coat-sleeve which are not of coagulated blood; there were hundred of spots of blood upon the sleeve; the spots on the pants, upon the vest, and sprinkled spots upon the coat-sleeve might have got there by carrying in the body from the yard; I cannot tell whether these spots upon the shirt were diluted with water; I do not think a microscope would have enabled me to tell that; diluted blood does not leave well-defined, thick, glossy spots; there are well-defined spots upon this coat; I account for the spots by the falling back of the head into the blood, and by the trickling of blood on the hair into that already on the ground.

Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

—Two school-boys in Enghein, Belgium, recently had an affray, and one disembowelled the other with a pocket-knife.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Accepting the Situation—The Ex-Rebels of Virginia Favoring Negro Suffrage—Frauds in the Patent Office.

FROM WASHINGT

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It is stated that

Prominent Ex-Rebels

of Virginia, such as John D. Baldwin and Governor Letcher, have determined to accept the inevitable and go for negro suffrage. For this sacrifice of their former opinions they will ask that all ex-Rebels be enfranchised. In other words, they are

For Greeley's Platform

of universal suffrage and general amnesty. It is proposed that the Conservative State Executive Committee of Virginia designate two gentlemen from each Congressional Committee, to meet in Richmond about the middle of January, to frame a new constitution, of which this universal suffrage will be a prominent feature. The movement meets with much favor among prominent Virginians. But as the whole matter belongs to Congress, anything Letcher and his friends may do will not amount to much. There is

A Speck of War

between Secretary Browning and the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Foote, growing out of the fraudulent contracts with the Patent Office. It appears that a contract was made for stationery before Judge Foote came in, and subsequently discovering it to be a fraud upon the department, he refused to recognize it. Browning, who is suspected of being a party to the fraud, favors the contractors and is against Foote. The latter proposes appealing to Congress, and Browning will probably suffer the disgrace of another expose, in addition to those already on record. As

The Next Census of the United States

will be taken in 1870, it is probable some legislation, with an appropriation, will be made by Congress either this winter or in the spring. In view of this taking of the census, the scramble for U. S. Marshal when Grant comes in will be very great.

The numbering of people is done under the supervision of the United States Marshals, who will of course have considerable patronage under their control. Some of the sharp politicians, in view of this, are already on the lookout for these places.

Thad. Stevens' Bill

for dividing up Texas into three States is still in the Reconstruction Committee, and amid the press of other business has nearly been forgotten. Parties are now here from Texas, however, who intend stirring the matter up as soon as Congress reassembles. They represent that Texas can never be thoroughly reconstructed unless it is divided up as Stevens proposed.

The Movements of Speaker Colfax and Wife.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Speaker Colfax was last night the guest of Lieutenant-Governor Claflin, at whose residence many citizens called to pay their respects during the evening. To-day Mr. Colfax will visit the works of the American Watch Company at Waltham, and in the afternoon will give a reception at the Tremont House.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅝; Reading, 98⅛; Canton Co., 49½; Erie 39¾; Cleveland and Toledo 109½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111¾; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 87⅞; New York Central, 157½; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 90½; Hudson River, 133⅜; 5-20s, 1862, 110⅞; do. 1864, 106⅜; do. 1865, 107⅞; do. new, 110⅜; 10-40s 105½. Gold, 134⅞. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¼.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1200 bales at 25¼@25½c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 4500 barrels State at $5·90@8; Ohio at $6·90@9·60; Western at $5·95@8; Southern at $7@13; California at $5·25@11·50. Wheat dull. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; sales of 30,000 bushels at 96c.@$1·19. Oats heavy; sales of 27,000 bushels at 76@76½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $26·75@27. Lard steady at 16½@17c. Whisky quiet at 98, free.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Cotton firm at 25@25½c. Flour very dull; buyers demand a reduction, and nothing was done. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn firm, and receipts small; prime white at 85@88c.; yellow at 85@90c. Oats dull at 65@72c. Rye firm at $1·55@1·65. Pork quiet at $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½@16¾c.; clear sides, 17@17½c.; shoulders, 13½@14c.; hams, 18c. Lard quiet 17½c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	156⅛	Western Union T.	33⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	39	Cleveland and Tol.	99¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	98	Tol. & Wabash R.	58¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅞	Mil. & St. P. com.	68⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	83½	Adam Express Co	48⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	79¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25⅜
Chic. and N. W. prf.	81⅜	U. S. Express Co.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	116⅝	Tennessee 6s.	69¼
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	111⅜	Gold.	134⅞
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	117½	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$700 City 6s, Old. d.b.	96	100 sh Read R.......c.	49
$3000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¼	100 do	49
18 sh Penna R.	55½	100 do.......2d.	49
100 sh Leh Nav.......c.	28½	100 do.......b30.	49
100 sh Read R.	49⅜	300 do.......ls.c.	49½
100 do....rg&in.	49		
SECOND BOARD.			
$2000 Leh 6s.gold l.	87½	$1000 C & Am 6s, '83.	87½
$500 do.	87⅝	100 sh Read.	49

New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The market for money among the brokers ruled 7 per cent. currency interest to 7 per cent. gold interest through the day. The offerings were quite easy up to 2 o'clock, P. M., after which the inquiry was somewhat sharper than the supply, especially on railway and miscellaneous collateral. This is attributable to the speculative activity on the Stock Exchange in the forenoon at advancing prices. The neighboring cities which have been debtor to New York are now sending forward money, and the chances of the week are that the bank movement will be more comfortable than was looked for at the close of preparations for the quarterly statement. These preparations will be over after Thursday next, New Year's Eve, as the operations of Saturday, January 2, will not be cleared until Monday, after the quarterly statement is made up.

"In the public funds there was a further advance of ⅛@¼ per cent., and on the 5-20s of 1864 of 1 per cent., the demand showing much strength on the entire list, and the offerings on the part of sellers nothing like the amount which so decided a rise should have brought out. The 1864s sold at 107⅛ per cent.; the 1867s, 111@111⅛ per cent.; the 1862s, 110⅞ per cent., and the other 5-20s in proportion to the rise on 1867s, which usually govern the market. The closing demand in the afternoon indicated a strong and rising market."

From the Tribune.

"Money opened easy at 7 per cent. in currency, but after 1 o'clock, on a sharp demand from brokers, the rate advanced to 7 per cent. in gold, and ⅛ per cent. commission was paid on currency interest.

"Government brokers have more than they can use at legal rates; considerable currency has been received here from the West, and large remittances were received from Philadelphia. The shipment of currency South still continues but to a moderate degree only. The shipments last week to the West were very light. A more confident feeling has obtained in reference to money, and brokers decline to borrow on time, except at legal rates. Commercial paper is unsalable except at high rates, and money is coming into the street from parties who are unwilling to purchase even at present high quotations, hoping to lend on stocks with good margins. Best names are offered at 10 per cent., without takers.

"Sterling Exchange was dull on a basis of 109½@109⅝ for bankers' 60-day bills. There are fewer cotton bills offering, owing to the decreased shipments of the past week, which were 45,000 bales less than the corresponding week last year."